

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.
Office and Residence:—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

DR. W. W. BOYCE.
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY,
Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Tor-
onto, L.C.P. and S.O., Ontario.
Specialty, Diseases of Women.
Office over Brindall & Thompson's, Front
St., Belleville.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office over Dr. Parker's
Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION-
ER, &c. Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

STEWART MASSON.
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St., over Wallbridge & Clarke's, Belleville.
Money to loan at lowest rates.

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Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

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Public, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest
Rates.

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
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Bank of Commerce.
Money to loan at lowest rates and
no commission charged.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
taking Affidavits. Office, at residence,
Front Street, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

STIRLING
ENCAMPMENT NO. 30.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall
the 1st and 3rd Monday even-
ings of every month.
G. L. SCOTT, R. S. J. JACKMAN, Scribe.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, D.D.S.
TUITION, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, every Friday, until further
notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS AT
the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate
in highest honors at the Toronto Dental
School. Registered member of the Veteri-
nary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of
domesticated animals in the latest scien-
tific and modern principles.
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Opera-
tions, a specialty.
All calls day or night, Telephone or Tele-
phone, promptly attended.
Office opposite G. L. Scott's Grocery, Con-
sultation free. Charges low.
SALE AND DELIVERY STABLES.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.
JOHN MOORE,
Importer of Foreign Marble and Gran-
ite. A call solicited before purchasing
elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next
east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

GARDEN SEEDS.
We have the largest stock and best
variety of Garden Seeds in town, at
prices which will astonish you. A
large shipment of Clover and Timothy
Seed expected daily. Call and ex-
amine our stock before buying else-
where.

LOOK HERE.
Scribbles, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.,
10c. Exercise Books for 5c.
Slate Pencils for 3c.
1c. Lead Pencils, 3 for 1c.
Slate Pencils 4 for 1c.

Call and see our Books. We have
just received best Bargains ever given
at the NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. H. J. MEIKLEJOHN & CO.
The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 60c.

A FEW OF THEM LEFT!

We still hold, of the goods
saved from the big Toronto
Fires,

**TWO BALES OF COTTON,
Some 50 pcs. of PRINTS,
10 pcs. WAIST LININGS,
20 pcs. FLANNELETTES,
15 pcs. TWEED, for Boys'
and Men's Wear.**

They are only very slight-
ly damaged.

This Sale will only last for
10 days longer.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS,
ROBES, BELLS, COMBS, TRUNKS,
BLANKETS, SASKATCHEWAN
BUFFALO ROBES, HARNESS
OILS, &c.,

All of the best quality and manufacture,
and at prices to suit all.
Remember we will not be undersold.
Remember our old, reliable and well
established shop.
Jan. 17th, 1895. JOHN MCGEE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 60c.

Dinner Ware! Dinner Ware!

We have spread on our Tables the finest lot of Dinner Ware
that has ever been shown in Stirling. Call and see them
whether you want to buy or not.
Wanted, 400 cases of Eggs at once.

G. L. SCOTT.
MILL STREET.

INSIST

Upon having Featherbone Corsets.
Refuse all substitutes.

See they are stamped thus:

PATENTED SEPT. 3rd, 1884. No. 20110.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SO STAMPED.

"MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO"

but we go on doing business
at the Old Stand. The
reason is

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

This season our Cash Price is
lower than ever, and our stock
complete.

Call and be convinced that
you can make 85cts. go as far
here as \$1.00 anywhere else.

P. WELCH & CO.
Springbrook, April 3rd, '95.

LOUTTIT'S....

CATARH CURE!

A sure and effectual Remedy
for CATARRH, COLD IN THE
HEAD, CATARRHAL DEAF-
NESS, HAY FEVER, HEAD-
ACHE, Etc.

For Sale by Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn & Co.

Over 10,000 acres of mining lands were
sold or leased by the Ontario Govern-
ment in 1894.

John Fisher's barn at Tweed was destroyed
by fire on Saturday night last,
together with some farming implements
and a quantity of hay. The loss partly
covered by insurance. The fire was
caused by the explosion of a lantern.



The song that every one that wears
Hats is singing this spring is, "There
is no place like WARD'S, the Fashion-
able Hatter, to get just the

HAT
we want." It does not matter about
the Color, Style or

PRICE,
we are sure when we go there to get
what we want.

WHY
is it you can always tell a Hat that
comes from

WARD'S, THE HATTER?
Because you know this year's Hat from
last year's.

We will tell you some of the different
styles, colours, etc., in our next adv't.

Our line of
Gentlemen's Furnishings
this season surpasses any previous one,
and you know what that means.

Our Tailoring Department
is in full blast filling the orders of
people who know where to find the

Nobby Suitings,
in Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, &c. We
have what you need in Gentlemen's
Wear, at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
The People's Tailor and Furnisher.

Canada.

A Country of Great Resources and Possibilities.

The lecture on Friday last, on
"Canada," was delivered by Mr. Sager,
and it was a most interesting one. Much
credit is due the lecturer for the manner
in which he dealt with the subject.
We submit a summary of the lecture
which cannot fail to interest the public:

In the spring of 1877 a small squadron
of ships sailed from Bristol, in search of
a passage to India by the northwest.
Two men of Venetian origin, John
Cabot and his son Sebastian, undertook
their guidance. After a toilsome march
of many weeks they reached a land
of snow and ice, and then, after a
great while, they reached a land of
great white bears and elks. The dis-
coverers called this land by a name sig-
nifying "rich in fish" from the great
numbers of fish found along its coasts
and in its rivers. The Cabots then re-
turned to England and no further ac-
count of this land is given until nearly
fourty years later, when Jacques Cartier,
a Frenchman, discovered the River St.
Lawrence, and named the discovered
land Canada. The French, who were
discoverers and colonizers of Canada,
and much of our happiness and com-
fort is due to that race of people,
who risked their lives among savage
Indians to establish a colony over
which they had control, until the young
and brave Wolfe and his men in a
British possession, by the capture of
Quebec.

Canada, at the time of the English
conquest, comprised the valley of the
Mississippi, the Great Lake Territory,
and the valley of the St. Lawrence.
But at the close of the American Rev-
olution, the English lost that territory
south of the Great Lakes between the
Mississippi and the Alleghany Moun-
tains, Ontario, or Upper Canada as it
was then called, was a wilderness, but
at the close of the American War she
received a large increase of population
by the immigration of the Loyalists,
who settled principally in the Bay
of Quinte and Niagara districts. In
1841, Upper and Lower Canada were
united; it was because this union was
not satisfactory to the unrepresented
population of Upper Canada that the
process of confederation first took shape.
Lower Canada would not consent to an
increase of the representatives of the
other province, and Upper Canada
looked about for a remedy. Accord-
ing to the provisions of the Act of 1840,
parliament to inquire into the affairs
and political condition of the various
provinces, and recommend what should
be done under the circumstances. The
result of the work of that committee
was the bringing about a Federal Union
of all British America, from the Atlan-
tic to the Pacific, including the islands
of Prince Edward and Newfoundland,
although the latter, still under allegi-
ance to the Crown of England, is not
looked upon as a part of the British
American colonies.

The Dominion of Canada, under the
British North America Act, is practi-
cally self-governed. The Governor-Gen-
eral being the only official appointed by
the Imperial authorities.

Canada was formerly looked upon by
Europeans as a small, insignificant,
snow-bound country, where the people
had to wrap themselves in furs and
blankets to keep out the intense cold.
When we remember that the northern
limits of the Dominion border on the
Arctic Circle, these statements seem to
contain some truth; but the fact is the
climate of the settled portions, which in-
clude all the provinces, is a delightful
one. The winters are cold, but healthy;
the frost does not interfere with the
growth of splendid crops. The climate
of Canada is well adapted for the pro-
duction of a vigorous and long-lived
race.

Much has been said by Americans,
and even by Englishmen, that has a
tendency to belittle our fair Dominion.
By comparing areas of these countries
we find that Canada is larger than the
United States; fifty times as large as
England and nearly as large as Europe.
The wheat zone alone covers 1,800,000
square miles, or over 160 acres to every
man, woman and child in the Domi-
nion. The official reports of the United
States admit that Canada produces
more wheat, corn, hay and potatoes
per acre than the Republic, and as pasture
or grazing land, the contrast is even
more strongly in favor of the young Do-
minion. As a stock-raising country
ours has a record that is well known
to the public press; that we possess some
of the finest grades of horses, cattle, sheep
and hogs is evident from the number of
prizes taken at the Chicago Exhibition,
where our grades were placed side by
side with those of the world. Besides
her agricultural resources Canada pos-
sesses immense forests, extensive fisher-
ies and valuable mineral deposits. From
our forests millions of dollars worth of
timber is exported annually. The most
valuable trees found in our forests are
the maple, the beech and the birch. It
is not the amount of wealth derived
from the export of lumber alone that
makes our forests valuable; but the
fact that from these vast forests we obtain
the raw material for one of our greatest
industries, viz., that of shipbuilding, and
this industry has steadily grown and
prospered since confederation and now
in point of shipbuilding Canada is
fourth, with good prospects of being
third.

We have seen to build up navies.
That have stood since Noah's flood;
And we've men to build and steer them—
Men of skill and steady hand;
And the east shall build us shipping
That shall whiten every sea;
And the boast of our Dominion
Shall be British Jervis.

The fisheries of the Dominion are of
great value and are practically inex-
haustable. The principal varieties
caught are salmon, cod, herring,
mackerel, salmon, white fish, lobsters
and seals. Besides these many smaller
varieties are caught in our rivers and
northern lakes.

Canada derives a great deal of wealth
from her mines. She possesses almost
unlimited quantities of iron, but on ac-
count of having to send the ore to the
United States to be smelted and then to
import the pig iron, this branch of in-
dustry is not carried on very exten-
sively. Next to iron in importance is coal.
The coal fields of New Brunswick, Nova
Scotia and British Columbia are very
extensive, easy of access, and appar-
ently inexhaustible in quantity.

Not all of our wealth comes from the
soil, the forest, the sea and the mine.
Since the introduction of the National
Policy in 1878 manufactures of all
kinds have sprung into existence.

The principal articles produced are
dairy products, cloth, paper, linen and
cotton goods, furniture, lumber, hard-
ware, steam-engines of various kinds,
agricultural implements, tobacco, boots
and shoes, rubber clothing, pianos, or-
gans and many others of minor impor-
tance. Of these the most important is
the manufacture of cheese. In 1894 the
value of the cheese export of Canada
was 15½ millions of dollars while that
of the United States was only 7 millions.

Protection has now been in operation
since 1878, and it seems to have become
a fixed policy. The subject of com-
mercial union is being discussed in both
the American and Canadian press.
Whatever the result of this agitation
may be it is clear that no government
can afford to ignore the voice of the
people and if Canadians want commer-
cial union with their American cousins
the protective tariff will be set aside.

The question now naturally suggests
itself, what is to be the destiny of a land
of such vast resources as Canada?
Many ideas have been suggested of
what Canada will be and perhaps the
greatest of these is Imperial Federation.
No doubt this would be a grand scheme,
but it is not practical. Such a union is
unprecedented in history, and provided
it were consummated it would be short
lived, as the life and power of the colonies
would be drawn from them and placed
in one small centre.

Next to Imperial Federation is an-
nexation with the United States. We,
as Canadians, do not want annexation
at any price.

Not being in a position to maintain
independence, and as Imperial Federa-
tion is not practical, and any annexation
we have to lose and nothing to gain,
there remains but one course for Cana-
da to follow and that is to remain as
she is, a British colony. We feel the
advantages we derive from our connec-
tion with England. So long as we main-
tain the alliance we enjoy under her
protection the privileges of constitu-
tion and liberty; and as long as we form
a portion of the British Empire we shall
have the example of her free institu-
tions, the high standard of the charac-
ter of her statesmen, and the just ad-
ministration of her laws.

One national question and one of deep
interest is: What course is Newfound-
land about to take? In the present
state of depression would it not be bet-
ter to make it a province of the Domi-
nion? We cannot afford to lose that
land, should the United States obtain
possession of it and establish a navy-
yard there they would have complete
control of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It
is to be hoped that our government will
try by all means to induce the island to
join the confederation.

Canada has been growing through-
out her years of infancy and youth to
national maturity, and it is our duty as
teachers to cultivate the deepest interest
in the national well being so that this
"Land of the Free" may be made one of
the most desirable residences in the
world for Christian men who wish to
bring up their children in the love of
God and the law. And as the boys and
girls of to-day are to be the men and
women of to-morrow, let me ask you to
stand up there in the youthful pride
of nation yet to be.

And to its bride,
The broad Atlantic Sea,
Fling out your arms and receive
Our children from the hands of love
That are forever.

At the close of the lecture a vote of
thanks was tendered Mr. Sager for his
interesting and patriotic address.

The following visitors were present,
Mrs. Bygott, Misses E. Parker, L. Judd,
C. Halliwell, M. Gilbert, B. Parker, M.
Crosby, L. Chard, D. Green, K. Chard,
L. Boldrick, E. Anderson, Rev. W. H.
Smythe, Rev. J. C. Thompson, Rev. S.
Messrs. J. Boldrick, G. G. Thrasher
and J. Bygott.

No More Door-Man.

The Oak Hall, have come to the con-
clusion, that having a door-man in the
front of a store, hindering and stop-
ping the people, is not at all in keeping with
a first-class establishment. We have
thought that it was necessary in order
to protect ourselves, but we have come
to the conclusion that, controlling as we
do the better class of clothing in our
line, it is unnecessary.

We are now to note this fact, and the
people, in what we consider) conducting a
business in a modern way.

STIRLING CASH STORE.

GOODS THAT WILL BE NEEDED SOON.

Red Clover Seed,
Alsike Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,

GARDEN SEEDS.
in packages and in bulk.

Wall Papers.
Complete new stock with
borderings to match. Prices
lower than ever before. Ask
to see the 3c. line with deep
bordering to suit. Lower lines
too if you want them.

Prints.
The way our Prints are sell-
ing makes us think that the
prices are right, and that the
patterns are right, and that the
quality is right.

**Ladies' Cashmere Hose, special,
25c.**
Fine Flavor Japan Tea, 25c.,
it will meet your largest ex-
pectation. Also, Ram Lals
Pure Indian Teas, in ½ lb. and
1 lb. packages.

T. G. CLUTE.
Craigie's Old Stand opposite
Foundry.

**P. S.—Good Fresh Butter,
Fresh Eggs, and Dried Apples
Wanted.** T. G. C.

AUCTION SALE
Of valuable Farm property in the
Township of Rawdon.

The following property will be offered for
sale by Public Auction, at the Court House,
in the Village of Stirling, on TUESDAY the 10th
APRIL, at 12 o'clock noon, under the
powers of sale contained in a certain mort-
gage, which will be produced.

That Lot 15, Concession 10, Township of
Rawdon, except about 2 acres at the south-
west corner, containing 100 acres, more or
less, said property being now or lately occu-
pied by one Hugh Thompson.

Terms—One per cent. cash at time of sale.
Balance to be paid by instalments, of bal-
ance will be made known at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale apply to CHAS. BRETHER, Stirling,
or to ROBERT & GIBSON, Vendor's
Solicitors, 74 Church St., Toronto.

Mr. W. H. Merrill, of Detroit, formerly
of Belleville, has been in this district
in the interests of Detroit capitalists,
and has purchased several valuable
mining lots in North Hastings and
Belleville, containing gold, silver and as-
bestos.

CATARRH BELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MIN-
UTES.—One short puff of the breath
through the Blower, supplied with each
bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder,
diffuses this Powder over the surface of
the nasal passages. Painless and deli-
cious to use, it relieves instantly, and per-
manently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever,
Headache, Colds, Sore Throat, and
Deafness, 60 cents. At R. Parker's.

WHAT A BABY LOOKS LIKE
Fancied Resemblance to Father or Mother
—said to be Imaginary.

Nothing is more remarkable than the
comparison of the same sized profiles view
of the same person at six and at thirty
years of age; the growth of the nose and
the development of the forehead are so
great that the jaws appear to have dimi-
nished in size, and this is really what the
jaws have done, in proportion to the
whole face.

It is a fond delusion with visitors and
nurses that the baby is just like its father
or mother. No one who has had that
experience training necessary to proper ob-
servations could make such a statement.

It is a gross libel on parents. Properly
taken, photographs show that the propor-
tions of nearly every feature in the in-
fant are entirely different from those of
the adult. There is a great difference exists in
the shape of the jaws. If an adult we had
features like our babies we should have
the countenance of a megalocephalus. Un-
less positive evidence be available, it
would hardly be credible that the small-
jaws, long and high forehead was in baby-
hood prognathous, short and snub-nosed,
with a remarkable receding forehead.

The difference between the infant and the
adult, as shown by two photographs
reduced to the same size, not the same
proportion, is greater than the difference
between any species yet the very fact
and the possibility of its earlier transmis-
sion from generation to generation may
be the basis of specific mutation with-
out the aid of natural or sexual or
physiological selection to account for that
phenomenon.

The prognathism of a child is less
noticeable than it should be, because such
prognathism, owing to the disposition of
weight, alters the whole carriage of the
body, and the difference in the method of
carrying the head obscures the prognath-
ism to a certain extent.—Popular Science
Monthly.

[illegible]

SURE DEATH IN THE KISS.

FATAL WORK OF THE POISON MAIDENS OF INDIA.

They Have Been Fed from Infancy Upon Deadly Nightshade—Strange Murder of an Official Now Under Investigation by the British Government—A Strange and Weird Tale.

Latest advices from Calcutta tell us of an occurrence so extraordinary, so wonderful, so almost magical, and yet so well authenticated, that the doings of Mrs. Blavatsky's Mahatma fade into insignificance when compared with the tale of horror and mystery that has lately been brought to light at Peshawar, a frontier town of India, near the entrance of the celebrated Khyber Pass, and the seat of extensive commerce between Afghanistan and India proper.

One of the mediæval Rajahs, or native Princes, living under the protection of the Indian Government, and tributary to the Empress of India and Queen of England, has been called to account for the murder of a British subject under circumstances of such a mysterious nature that the story of the trial reads more like one of Rudyard Kipling's tales of the "Moor of India" or the legend of Jinn and Peries from the "Thousand and One Nights," or a Persian romance of Hamlet-Tai.

The Rajah's name is Arjad-Rusti-Mol.

He is a saturnal, silent man, who has never taken kindly to Western civilization, and looks back with regret to the good old times of India when Princes had the power of life, death and torture over their subjects, and could fill their dungeons with prisoners, and send a few fire, or send them out into the ruck to be devoured by wild beasts, for the smallest infraction of the laws of the Zemana. He is a great patron of Yogis, jugglers and those peripatetic priests of the Brahmin and Buddhist religions who follow the highways and byways of India, clothed only in dirt and redolent with incense and the odor of sanctity, and may be met with some having kept one arm extended toward the sky, and the other to some who have bent their bodies into a semicircular position till they have lost the power of standing upright, and resemble nothing so much as gigantic insects as they crawl along the ways.

These men possess, or pretend to possess, supernatural powers, and are called by the natives "witches to their will," produce rain by their incantations, and are experts in the fine art of concocting the deadliest poisons. Such evil men were always sure of a welcome at the court of the Rajah Arjad-Rusti-Mol.

Of course, as an unmediated Prince, the Indian Government maintains a Resident at his capital at Rana Pore.

The Resident was a tall, handsome man, of fair complexion and stalwart make. He was the son of a British officer, and being a professional lady-killer, especially among the Hindoo and Eurasian populations, and many a Rane and Nauteh-Wallah had found him a very agreeable acquaintance.

The principal wife of the Rajah Arjad-Rusti-Mol was a very beautiful Circassian girl, whom the Rajah had purchased from a large sum of money, and who, being he was absolutely infatuated. Her name was the Rane Johara, and she was, as they say in the East, "a moon of beauty."

By some occult means known to dwellers in the East the Resident and the Rane had contrived to meet each other unknown to the Rajah. They were always plenty of old women who make a business of seeing the amorous needs of the cloistered women, who, though closely guarded within the walls of the Zemana, are forbidden pleasures, and these old women would drive a very profitable trade as intermediaries in affairs of love.

The intrigue between the Rane and the Resident had lasted for some months, and, unfortunately, the particular old woman who had arranged the affair made such a demand upon the Rajah that he indignantly kicked her out of his house and told her, with Anglo-Saxon brevity, to "Jao-jennan," which, being translated, means "Go to the devil."

The old woman, instead of going to the devil, did exactly the opposite, and in this instance meant pretty much the same thing for the Englishman.

The consequence was that the Englishman disappeared in a mysterious manner very common in the courts of native Princes, and was never more heard of, while the Resident was about to take flight in the shortest notice in order to save his life from the

VENGEANCE OF THE ENRAGED RAJAH.

By forced dakh he managed to reach Bombay, where, being in British territory, he was safe, but, being called upon to give some reason to the Government for his abrupt departure from the frontier, he managed to obtain a sick certificate and six months' leave of absence. He then took passage on board the "P. and O. steamship Khedive for Southampton, intending to remain in England till the affair had blown over, and to make interest for an appointment at some other Court than that of the Rajah or Rane.

There were, however, two passengers on board the ship, for it was not the reason for exiles returning to their native land, but one of these passengers was a Hindoo woman of great beauty, who was reported as her way to England to study the "higher education of women and the Christian religion."

She was an Indian Lady Henry Somerset, and enfranchising the hitherto subjugated women.

Being of this fine delicate turn of mind, the lady, of course, went under uninvited, made herself quite at home on board the ship, and, as she was a native of England, she demoted herself quite like English.

The lady-killer Englishman was not long in making her acquaintance, and the pair were about to promenade the cabin deck, when the starlight Indian night, and, evidently, their took great pleasure in each other's company. Just before the ship reached Aden, however, the tragic incident occurred, and has given cause to the sensational trial in India.

It was one of those nights peculiar to the tropics, when the sea seems bathed in a flood of silver light shed by a moon whose like is never seen in colder climes, and by stars whose trembling radiance flecks the sea, as if with diamonds, and added pathos leading from earth to heaven.

The Englishman and the lady were leaning over the railings in deep conversation, evidently of a tender nature, for the man's

arm was twisted about the woman's waist and his lips were close to her dainty ear. They spoke in Hindoostanee and their words were full of tender love, telling of the old, old story that has been told since Adam vowed to Eve under the apple tree, and will continue to be told till the archangel Gabriel performs his last "fanfare" on his celestial trumpet.

He gazed into her eyes with murmured words of love and she returned his glance from under her downcast lids with glances of tender love, and the lady, who had walked up and down, apparently paying no heed to the whispered conversation, but at the side to judge the speed of the ship, as a deep, manly voice, which said, in Hindoostanee:

"O king of men! O Protector of the Poor! O, Avater of Kishore, wouldst thou really thyself by such a deadly contact as that of thy servant."

But she said it so temptingly that her words were like a siren's song, and she had imparted a long, lingering kiss upon her coral lips.

The lady drew back, and, placing her hand on the Englishman's shoulder, gazed into his eyes with a look of intense sadness. He turned pale, trembled violently and fell back, and the lady, who had been so close to him, was now at a distance of several feet.

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The Newfoundland delegation has arrived at Ottawa to discuss the terms on which that island will be admitted into confederation. At the same time an anti-confederation party in Newfoundland is holding meetings and agitating against the union. Newfoundland seems to be inclined to ask too much. She can only be received on much the same conditions as the other provinces have united or been received. There can be no question of buying Newfoundland nor of bribing Newfoundlanders. Newfoundland will be a self-governing province after the others, and she will be a portion of the Dominion, with influence and power over half a continent. She is not settling herself as a slave nor entering conditions of servitude. She must enter heartily at all, and not as a deary purchased possession.

The Japanese have scored another brilliant victory over the Chinese, 38,000 Japanese defeating 70,000 Chinese. An armistice has been proclaimed, and it is probable a stop will be put to a war whose successes, in view of the small loss of life on the side of the conquerors and the general restraint in dealing with the vanquished, are probably unparalleled. As the climate as well as the latitude of Manchuria, where the fighting has principally taken place, is very much the same as that of Canada, the invasion made slower progress during the last few months than it would have done had it been summer. Winter has been China's guardian angel. Yet even the winter has been extremely disastrous to her. It was after the Wei-Hai-Wei, the southern gatekeeper of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, was taken and recently the Pescadore Islands, and some others have been taken, and the great island of Formosa, whose climate is more genial, has been invaded. In Manchuria itself, which is the land highway to China of Japan's armies, there was one great campaign at the close of February and the beginning of March, in preparation for a march on Peking when the spring should open. The winter lent itself to the success of Japan in this series of battles, as the great Lia river, which would in summer have been a serious obstacle to the forces of Japan, was crossed on the ice without being noticed. A description of the campaign, which was a very brilliant one, in which thirty-eight thousand Japanese assailed nine defended by seventy thousand Chinese and captured the important cities of Nu-Chwang and Ying-Kow and the strategic centre of Tien-Chwang-Tai, with almost no casualties, has come to hand by the mails recently received at Vancouver. The comparatively small number of Japanese in the war between China and Japan has been largely due to confusion with regard to places.

The Prohibition Commission.

The Montreal Gazette says:—The Prohibition Commission which has been taking evidence in Canada and the American Union for many months past has practically completed its labors, the last sitting of its members having taken place during the past week in this city. Of course certain few details have yet to be worked out, but the report will be ready for the Canadian legislators to ponder over and digest before the meeting of Parliament. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the gist of the commission's finding and not a few were of the opinion that the gentlemen composing it would not be a unit in their appreciation of the evidence gathered together from all parts of Canada and the United States. It will be found, however, that this idea was an erroneous one, for it is now understood that the report to be so soon submitted to Parliament will be a unanimous one, and the recommendations made therein will be of the utmost importance.

Is the World Growing Better?

The following is an interesting outline of a paper read by Rev. R. Martineau at the Belleville ministerial meeting a few days since, as given in the Belleville Sun:—
"Is the world growing better?" There is less physical suffering in the world today than ever before in the history of the world. The noblest of men and women in the world are laboring to lessen suffering amongst the poor and helpless. Consider the hospitals and appliances in the civilized world. There is less crime in the 19th century than ever before in the world's history, that is, in proportion to the population. The moral state of the British Empire is known and its crime is registered. This is the testimony of Dr. Martineau and of Dr. Estlin of a history of European morals. There are more fine moral women in a city like Belleville in fifty years than there were in the whole of Greece in five hundred years. Let us remember Greece stood higher in morals than any other nation outside of Christianity. If we require proof we can have them from our national life, from the position. The Anglo-Saxon are the most advanced in civilization and are growing faster than any other people. Two hundred years since the Anglo-

Saxons were six millions. Ninety years they were twenty millions. Today they are one hundred and eleven millions and they govern four hundred millions and possess one-third of the whole earth. Mr. Gladstone says one-third of the world is governed by the Anglo-Saxon race. They have the physical and intellectual power to govern the whole world. See his introduction to the Pictorial Bible now being published. The spiritual life of the world is higher today than ever before. One hundred years since there was one foreign mission society in the world, which had two men in the foreign field. To-day there are fifty strong missionary societies. Consider the work that has been done by them. Think of Moffat and Carey and names too many to mention. There was no Bible Society till one hundred years since. One hundred years ago there was no Christian communication to every fourteen of the population of the United States of America. To-day there is one communication for every four of the population of the United States of America. The statistics are given in the Chicago Standard for January, 1895. If a Christian man studied the Bibles faithfully, consider what God has said and consider what is being done, there would be more faith in the church's vitality. The brotherhood of man was never so fully set forth as to-day. The fatherhood of God was never so fully taught as to-day. The unity of the human race was never taught so fully in the last two thousand years as it is to-day. The great commission of Jesus Christ in carrying the gospel to the heathen has never so fully been accepted as it is in this 19th century. We pity the people who are without hope of the redemption of the world.

A Murderer Convicted.

The trial of Amie Chattle for the murder of Jessie Keith near Listowel on October 19 last took place at Stratford on Thursday last before Chief Justice Armour. A large crowd gathered about the court house to gain at least a glimpse of the prisoner en route from the jail while the court room had all its available space occupied by a large number of people not materially charged since his arrest except that he was somewhat less swarthy. He paid close attention to the proceedings, but showed no sign of being affected by the awful position in which he was placed. On being arraigned the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. John Idington of Stratford, County Attorney, acted for the Crown, and the prisoner conducted his own defence. Mr. H. M. Eaton of Toronto, had been retained by some of Chattle's relatives, but after an interview with the prisoner he withdrew, Chattle declining his assistance. The evidence for the Crown was largely the same as that given at the inquest and preliminary examinations at Listowel and formed a strong body of circumstantial evidence around the accused. Chattle occasionally questioned the witnesses, but often rather than to contradict them. He asked if he had anything to say, made some incoherent remarks, but offered no defence. The judge's charge occupied about half an hour and was impartial. At half-past four the jury retired and about ten minutes later returned with a verdict of "Guilty." On being asked he had anything to say the prisoner said "Nothing," and then the judge briefly pronounced sentence to the effect that Chattle be hanged on May 31.

Dr. J. M. Dunsmore, M.D., Surgeon at Stratford, is of the decided opinion from observations made since Chattle was lodged here, that his actions in court were only feigned, and that he was the first occasion on which he had given any indication of his being mentally unbalanced, and yesterday he behaved quite as rational as he had done on the stand. Dr. Dunsmore is also of the opinion that Chattle is devoid of all natural affection and feels no remorse for his crime, and that his moral sensibilities have become so blunted that he may be said to have no morals, but is a human monstrosity.

It is proposed to hold an International Exhibition in Montreal during 1896, and the Dominion Government to the extent of \$250,000.

The writs for all the vacant constituencies for the Dominion Parliament were issued last week. There are four vacancies—Halifax, Quebec, West, Vercheres and Antigonish. Nominations are fixed for April 10, and polling April 17.

D. Creighton, late manager of the Empire, has been appointed Deputy Receiver-General for Ontario. C. J. Campbell, the present deputy, being superannuated to make room. Mr. Campbell is now 73 years of age, and has held the office 12 years. His change is to take place May 10. The salary is \$3,000 per annum.

According to the annual report of the Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, for the year ending December 31, 1894, there was a net increase in membership of 1194, which is the best showing since 1879, and two subordinate lodges were instituted. The total membership in good standing is now 21,092. During the year \$1,000 was paid out in sick benefits and relief \$2,700. The total receipts for current expenses were \$75,845, making total disbursements \$175,400. The total receipts were \$22,515.

Most Likely.

Most men expect to buy a new suit and probably a light overcoat, this spring. Have you the desire to make amount of your suit and a similar amount of your overcoat? If you have them, then will you come to the Oak Hall, Belleville, and see what we can do for you? If you walk to the custom tailor, you will pay him his price without first seeing what we can do for you, why, it is your own fault if you are "sick" afterwards.

CHEAP TRIP TO EUROPE.

BUT IT HAS ACTUALLY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT THE FIGURES.

Doing the Continent in a Most Interesting and Inexpensive Manner—Dinner in Cardinal Richelieu's Palace for Thirty-five Cents.

Think of going to Europe and back—not in a hurry, either, or on the half of the cost. You can cross the ocean for \$10 in the steerage, of course. When on the other side you can do your touring for \$10. Lee Moriwether did, and the cost will be fifty cents a day! Mr. Moriwether wrote a book on the subject of his travels on a cheap trip over the Continent. Beginning with Sicily and the southern part of Italy, where first-class hotels only charge thirty cents for breakfast, he goes on to say, "the price increases little by little, until in Belgium and Holland, countries immediately across the channel from England, sixty cents to eighty cents is the charge by second or third rate inns. Hotels that are frequented by Americans and English charge English and American prices—\$2 a day. Hotels of the same class frequented by Italians charge from eighty cents to \$1.00 a day. The private lodgings of a respectable character may be had from fifteen cents to thirty cents a night. The item of lodging for a man is very small—four cents if you are willing to room with others, and only fifteen cents where you have a bed and a neat room to yourself. And your food? For three cents you may get a pound of corn, or a loaf of bread, a large bowl of milk will cost two cents; a plate of macaroni three cents; five four cents a pound, and a quart of soup will cost from eight to twenty cents. This diet was varied occasionally by an egg omelet or something of that character. While mingling with the working classes for the purpose of studying their condition and general mode of living, my daily expenditure for food in Naples averaged seven cents and lodging four cents, making ten cents per day in Naples, fifty cents per day in Rome, and so on.

"In Venice you can find any number of rooms at fifteen cents a day each, including breakfast. For the first hour and ten cents for each hour thereafter. The price is the same for one or four persons.

"The guide books mentioned in any of the guide books for Constantinople charged from \$3 to \$4 a day, but you can find a very nice room not mentioned in the guide books for Constantinople. I got my meals at a Greek restaurant for three and a half cents to four cents each, consisting, nearly every time, of a piece of bread and a plate of rice, macaroni or potatoes.

"In Berlin I assumed considerable style, occupying a front room on the third floor of a house on Friedrichstrasse, the principal street of the city. The room was carpeted. There were white curtains at the window. The furniture was plain but neat—all together, it was a very cozy, snug little room, with pretty, rose-colored walls, all to bring my coffee and buttered rolls for thirty-six cents a day. My dinner in Berlin cost twenty cents. There were cheaper places, but I was becoming extravagant. My dinner for twenty-four cents consisted of soup, roast beef, mutton, vegetables, dessert of fruit, and beer or soda water.

"In Paris it is possible to live very cheaply. On Sundays I got my dinners in old Cardinal Richelieu's palace, an expensive place for the first three days, and on week days frequented cheap and less aristocratic quarters, where I could study the working people of Paris. My dinner in Paris cost twenty cents. There were cheaper places, but I was becoming extravagant. My dinner for twenty-four cents consisted of soup, roast beef, mutton, vegetables, dessert of fruit, and beer or soda water.

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Below are the figures given by this eccentric traveler as the lowest rates for traveling in Europe. Beginning with the steamer passage across the Atlantic at the present low rate of \$10 we have:

From New York to Naples, 4,456 miles, \$30.
Railroad fare in Italy, taking in Naples, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Como, 590 miles, \$11.11.
Railroad fares in Switzerland, \$7.25.
Railroad fares in Germany, taking in Strasbourg, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Munich, 363 miles, \$4.30.
Railroad fares and Danube boat fares in Austria, taking in Linz, Vienna, Budapest, 80.65.
Buda-Pesth to Constantinople from Bulgaria, \$12.65.
Constantinople to Odessa, Black Sea steamer, \$5.
Odessa to Berlin, taking in Kijew, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, 2,230 miles, \$29.36.
Berlin to Cologne, 363 miles, \$5.30.
Cologne to Paris, 300 miles, \$3.75.
Paris to London, 205 miles, second class, \$10.
London to New York, \$15.
Total cost of transportation from New York and back, \$130.57.

The distance covered is nearly, if not quite, 10,000 miles, and the cost of the trip is \$130.57. The cost of a year's trip, embracing overland from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus, amounts to \$600.37. If you are willing to travel second class and third class and foot it at times.

On the Decay of Paper.
The introduction of wood fibre into the manufacture of paper, its economical production and the attractiveness of the article so produced, have tended to tempt the paper maker not to make for "all time," but for the day, and only sufficient for the day's use.

Modern methods of book illustrations require a paper of fine, even surface, with the property of semi-absorption of print. The introduction of wood fibre into the manufacture of paper, its economical production and the attractiveness of the article so produced, have tended to tempt the paper maker not to make for "all time," but for the day, and only sufficient for the day's use.

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SPECIAL BARGAIN COUNTER

..Ladies' Button and Lace Boots..

CALL AND SEE THEM.

50c. to \$1.00 off the regular Marked Price.

W. S. MARTIN & CO.

SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN

Our Millinery and Mantle Show Rooms are now open for the season. We will receive almost daily throughout the season, New Goods for these departments.

FASHIONABLE DRESS FABRICS!

We are showing a very large and choice stock of Fashionable Materials for Dresses, including

Covert Coatings, Tweeds,

Vigoureux Coatings, Serges,

Crepons, Cheviots, Etc., Etc.,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH!

A Number of very choice styles in Single Costume Lengths.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.,

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

Of eleven tenders received for the construction of the Peterboro and Lakefield division of the Trent Valley canal, that of Toronto firm, Messrs. Brown, Lorne & Aylmer, is the lowest. Mr. George Goodwin, of Montreal, and Mr. A. Onderdonk, the contractor for the Simcoe and Balsam Lake division, also tendered for the work. The length of this section is six miles and the tendered price is in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

The adoption by the Imperial Commons of a resolution affirming the advisability of giving local legislative assemblies to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales is an indication that public opinion in Great Britain is veering towards the federal system of government as we have in Canada, and that little more will be heard of the proposal to create a practically independent parliament for Ireland alone.

Another probable murder for the sake of securing insurance money took place at Fenton, Mich., lately. Frank M. Annis, who is accused of starting a fire which resulted in the death of his wife at a farm near Fenton a few days ago, has been arrested. The arrest caused much talk, and gossip says there are grounds for the belief that it was designed that his two little daughters should also perish in the building. Annis and his wife did not live happily together. Mrs. Annis had a thousand dollar insurance policy in her husband's favor.

It is proposed that the hours of sitting for the session of Parliament which opens on the 18th shall be from eleven to six. This would be a great improvement on the present plan of beginning work at three and continuing until any late hour in the morning. The health of legislators and the quality of legislation will both be improved if the change is made.

1 AS GOOD AS 3 SPRING 1895.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

BELLEVILLE.

We are now showing our New Imports to the following lines:

Hemp Carpets, Velvet Rugs, Wool Carpets, Damask Rugs, Tapestry Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Axminster Carpets, Linoleum Tiles, Beautiful Art Squares, Wool Grub Carpets, Carpets and Silks Fringes etc.

Also the very newest makes in

Chemise Curtains, Tapestry Coverings, Damask Table Covers, Irish Point Curtains, Lace Curtains, Irish Point Curtains, Curtain Poles & Fixtures.

Special value in House Drapery.

Table Linens, Huck Towels, Table Napkins, Crepe Towels, Kitchen Towels, Dish Towels, Plain and twilled bleached Turkish Towels, Sheets, Bath Mitts, Bleached Sheetings, Butcher's Linen, Cretonne Floor Cloths, Roller Towelings, etc.

It would be impossible to enumerate each and every article in our House Furnishing department, but we cordially invite intending customers to call and see for themselves. We are bound to lead the trade in this department.

VANDERVOORT & GIBSON,

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.

NOTICE.

WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the fact that Mr. Albert Chard is no longer the agent of the ROYAL INSURANCE CO., that he is in no way authorized to do our business, we having appointed our agent to be Mr. Wm. Tatley, of Stirling and vicinity, in his stead, Mr. Morden Bird.

WM. TATLEY, Manager.

Montreal, March 7th, 1895.

STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U.S. and Canada by CHAS. CLUTE.

ESTABLISHED 1871

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT A TRUSS

WITH NO INCONVENIENCE

CHAS. CLUTE

134 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO - CANADA

Age of person or case immaterial.

CHAS. CLUTE

134 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO - CANADA

200 WALL PAPER from 5 cents to \$10 per roll.

HARDWARE

NEW GOODS!

BOOK BOTTOM PRICES FOR

TINWARE,

Milk Cans, Dairy Pails, Milk Pans,

Creamery Pails.

DAISY CHURNS, STONE CHURNS,

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers

SAP BUCKETS AND SPOUTS,

SCALE for home use, also Platform for

Dairy purposes.

MIXED PAINTS,

full stock this week. Every can guaranteed.

To those holding call and see me. I will not be underbid by either Belleville or Trenton.

A NEW LINE OF PAINTS AND OILS SHINGLES, just arrived.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES,

BOILERS, SHAPING, GEAR-

ING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated WHYTE PLOW

manufactured and Plow Points and

Soles of any other kind in general use.

Creting and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never mistaken.

Read proofs below.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE.

Dr. R. J. KENDALL, Sole Proprietor, 301 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Supporters of the Greenway Government are United.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

Sensational Developments Expected when the Legislature Resumes on May 9—The Opposition will Declare for the Secularization of the Schools in the Province.

Winnipeg, March 30.—No amendment was offered yesterday afternoon to the resolution of the Government for the adjournment of the House to consider the school question, and the Legislature accordingly adjourned to May 9, when the school developments are expected. In the meantime it is proposed to hold meetings to get the feeling of the farmers on the question.

A Cabinet Minister in an interview denied the statement that the supporters of the Government are united on the line of action to be adopted in respect to the remedial order. They were united for National schools.

When the House resumes it will be for the purpose of discussing the remedial order and drafting a reply. It is understood the policy of the Opposition will be to declare for the secularization of all schools when the Legislature meets.

A member of the Cabinet was asked what the object of the Government was in moving for an adjournment. His reply was that the remedial order on schools was too important a matter, involving as it does great vital issues, to be dealt with precipitately by the House.

WINDSOR SALT WORKS.

Judge Home Decides that They are Not Exempted from Taxation.

Windsor, April 1.—Judge Home yesterday morning handed to Assistant City Clerk McArthur his judgment in the Windsor Salt Works case. He dismisses their appeal against the tax levied upon the salt. The decision renders that on February 27, 1888, the city council by resolution declared their willingness to pass a by-law protecting from taxation manufacturers who would establish works in the city, provided they would guarantee the employment of 35 men, and did not enter into competition with any other industry. The promoters of the salt works were most of them C.P.R. men, conferred with the sitting mayor, Mr. Fleming, who assured them everything was all right, so they went ahead. After the works were completed they asked the council to authorize the exemption by a by-law, but it refused. After the tax was levied, the tax amounting to \$750, was levied. Judge Home is not prepared to say that the resolution had the same effect as a by-law, and therefore decides against the salt works. A nice point of law involved is the right assigned to the C.P.R. Company to rent or use its exempted land for other than railroad purposes.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

John Hamilton Found on the Railway Track in a Dying Condition.

Fletcher, April 1.—As the mail train was approaching Buxton Saturday night the engineer noticed the body of a man lying near the track. The body was taken on board and brought to this village. Dr. Smith, of St. Thomas, sent for. The doctors found on examination that both legs were nearly cut off above the knees and the patient in a very critical condition and sinking gradually. He died at 11.15 p.m.

Before death he was conscious for a few minutes, and gave Dr. Young the address of a sister in Detroit. The friends were at once communicated with and arrived here on Sunday morning's train, and claiming the body as that of John Hamilton, corner J. L. Bray, of St. Thomas, was notified, and after hearing the case he deemed an inquest unnecessary and handed the body over to the relatives, who took it to Detroit last night on the 10.30 train, thence to Toronto, where the brothers and a sister of deceased live, for burial.

A NEW BALLOT PAPER.

It will be Black, Except the Space for the Placing of the Cross.

Ottawa, April 2.—By an order-in-Council passed on Saturday, the Act of Parliament providing for the new ballot is to be brought into force immediately.

The new ballot will leave little opportunity, if any, for errors such as frequently spoil votes. It will be black except the blank space opposite the name of each candidate, on which the voter is to place his decisive cross.

If mistakes occur under this plan they will be due from willful ignorance or gross carelessness. The new ballot will be tried in the bye-elections, and that will test its utility for the general elections.

THE BISLEY TEAM.

Major Markham Will Command and Lieut. C. N. Mitchell Will be Adjutant.

Ottawa, April 2.—At a meeting of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association, last night in the Russell house, Major Markham, 8th Hussars, St. John, N.B., was appointed commander of the Bisley team, and Lieut. C. N. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, was made adjutant. It was arranged to send out notices to the members of the team, and to send them along medical certificates with their accoutrements.

Drowned in a Mill Race.

Paris, Ont., April 1.—Patrick Flannery, an old and respected resident of Paris, who has been living since Friday night, was found yesterday afternoon in the mill race in the eastern part of the town. There were no signs of violence, but his face was badly bruised. The volunteer rescuing crew had hard work in finding the body, as the only one was an old man supposed to belong to the deceased. The race was almost dry, and it had to be drained, and then the ice had to be cut and then drained again before they found the body. Coroner Simpson has ordered an inquest to be held to-day.

Houston Sends More Relief.

Boston, April 1.—The steamer Halifax, of the Canada Atlantic and Plant Line, sailed with freight for Newfoundland, including flour and boneless ham and other provisions, and clothing. The goods are consigned to the relief committee at St. John's, with the understanding that the supplies are to be distributed where the need is greatest in all parts of the island. It is thought that this shipment will relieve about all the suffering that is on the island and that no further supplies will be needed.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., on Friday addressed a meeting at St. John's. A Young Liberal Club has been organized at Louisville, with Mr. Jackson Agnew as President.

Trade reports unite in saying that prospects are improving and prices are higher for many lines of goods.

Mr. J. E. Foster, of Petrolia, has been nominated as the P.P.A. candidate for the Commons for East Lambton.

Judgment has been reserved in the case of Isaac Street Railway Company against the city of Toronto by the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green, the white wife of Isaac Green, of St. John's, has been found guilty of attempting to burn her husband in his bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Johnston, of London, Ont., and their three children had a narrow escape from death by coal gas suffocation early Saturday morning.

A despatch from Victoria de la C. T. T. in San Diego province says that a rebel band of 60 men under Capote have been put to flight by troops a few miles from the city.

Three or four men and a dozen girls were on Friday compelled to jump out of a second-story window in a burning building at Orillia to escape suffocation by smoke.

John O'Shea, a professional swimmer, died on Friday at Kingston, aged 65 years.

It is estimated that about one hundred persons from drowning, besides recovering many bodies.

To a deputation of the Anglo-Armenian Association that waited on him the Earl of Kimberley, the British Foreign Secretary, said the cause, and promised that reforms should be enforced in Armenia.

The annual closing exercises of the Ontario Veterinary College were held on Friday morning, and 150 students, representing different parts of the United States and Great Britain, were graduated.

At Fort Erie on Monday Edward E. Dudley, while examining a revolver, accidentally discharged the weapon. The bullet cut his left eye and tore away a portion of the eye, and he was unconscious and not expected to live.

The Inland Revenue returns for the port of Hamilton for March show receipts amounting to \$41,000.37, as compared with \$38,273.33 for the same month last year. Decrease for March, 1885, \$43,346.50.

The old territorial court house at Regina was burned to the ground on Monday, and the Government law library and the judges' library were destroyed with all the valuable papers and books. The files in the land office are also gone. The pecuniary loss will be about \$50,000.

Papers for the incorporation of the Port-Huron electric railway were obtained from the Secretary of State on Saturday. The capital stock is \$200,000, and the project is to construct an elevated electric railway from Port-Huron to New York and finally to the Pacific.

Sir Herbert H. Murray, K.C.B., who was ordered by the British Government to proceed to St. Johns, Nfld., to inquire into and relieve the prevailing distress in that colony from the famine in his region, that purpose by the Imperial Government, was a passenger by the steamer Parisian, which arrived at Halifax on Monday.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England on Saturday reversed the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec in the case of Forget v. Smith, allowing the appeal.

A frightful accident occurred on the mountain tracks of the Lehigh Traction Company at Jersey City, N.J., on Friday. A trolley car coming down the incline ran away and three persons were killed outright, two were probably fatally injured and a number of others were seriously hurt.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Thomas Leek, engineer at the Morris-Feld-Rogers piano factory at Listowel, while fixing some piping fell down on a plate of zinc receiving a very severe cut on his right wrist, severing several of the arteries and veins. He is out of danger and is recovering nicely.

Telegrams from 100 points in Minnesota and the Dakotas indicate that it has been raining steadily for several hours. A great droughty spell has been in this region and the dust was so thick in the fields that the farmers found difficulty in keeping their grain in the ground. Much rain, however, is still being expected.

The Hamilton cigar manufacturers met on Saturday to take some action in re-manufacturers say the duty on cigars in Hamilton is higher than in Toronto, Brantford, London, or Montreal, and they ask the union to have prices advanced to the Hamilton scale in these cities.

The Conservative mass meeting called for Saturday night to select a candidate to contest Prince Edward County at the approaching elections, was largely attended. A candidate was not selected, as a majority of the voters were in favor of adjourning till after the session and then call a meeting and select a candidate.

On Saturday the British steamship Alvala, bound for Messina with the British ship Brinkburn, which was carrying French officers and ammunition to Madagascar. The Alvala was stranded near Cape Verde, and the Brinkburn was damaged so badly that she must seek refuge at Messina. There was no loss of life.

The delegates from Newfoundland to negotiate terms of confederation with the Dominion Government arrived at Halifax on Friday. Hon. Mr. Bond, Colonial Secretary, said that the terms of the draft were exaggerated, there was no annexation sentiment, and the United States papers had been misled by the confederation demonstrations he characterized as the vilest rot. They were in favor of reciprocity, he added.

Coleman in Demand.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1.—General Manager Leary of the Southern Express Company, said this evening that extradition proceedings have been instituted to get Coleman, the alleged robber, with the many aliases, recently arrested in Canada, from the Canadian authorities and to take him to Waynesboro, Ga., where he is known as "Diamond Charlie."

Mrs. Monahan Sues the C. T. R.

Toronto, April 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Monahan, widow of the late Court Steno-

BURIED THE HATCHET

The Premier and the Minister of Justice Settle Their Differences.

CONDITIONS OF SURRENDER

The Manitoba School Matter to be Left an Open Question—Only the Estimates to be Submitted to Parliament—An Early Appeal to the Country.

Ottawa, March 30.—The political crisis is over. Sir Charles Hibbert-Tupper has returned to active work in the Cabinet, the difficulties between himself and the Premier having been amicably settled.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was asked if everything was all right now. The Premier answered with a smile that there was never anything wrong.

It is said that the conditions on which Sir Charles has surrendered are that no Government measure will be introduced this session regarding the Manitoba schools, that the matter will be left an open question and that only the estimates will be submitted to Parliament.

The session may be as short as possible, thus giving an opportunity of an early appeal to the country after proroguing.

Sir Charles was at his office in the Department of Justice yesterday, and was seen in conversation with several Cabinet Ministers, with whom he appeared on the best of terms.

The next crisis will arise when the Government submits its policy to Parliament and asks a favorable verdict upon it. This will give Sir Charles Wallace an opportunity to declare himself concerning the late crisis.

Rumor has it that an agreement was reached through the mediation of Sir Donald Smith and Senator Drummond.

Sir Charles Denies It.

St. John, N.B., April 3.—Sir Charles H. Tupper passed through this city yesterday on his way to Antigonish, Nova Scotia, since he had been sworn in as Minister of Justice he had not caused for this position. He said the recent report regarding the conditions of his surrender was a piece of nonsense, and that he had no regard for the truth.

CHATHAM VISITED BY FIRE.

Two Large Buildings Flashed a Pity to the Fire Element.

Chatham, April 1.—About five o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in Jordan's jewelry store in the block on the corner of King and Sixth streets. The fire station is situated in the rear of this building and the firemen were on hand in a few minutes and several streams laid, but notwithstanding their efforts, the flames reached the second floor and thence to J. W. Burris' dry-goods store and other portions of the large building, which, with the exception of the portion occupied by G. E. Young, grocer, was completely gutted.

Losses—J. W. McClelland, druggist, \$2,300; insurance, \$2,000; J. Jordan, jeweller, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000; J. W. Burgess, dry goods, \$20,000; insurance, \$16,000; G. E. Young, grocer, \$10,000; insurance, \$10,000. The upper floors were occupied as offices by lawyers, insurance agents and by Dr. Cornell, dentist, all of whom will suffer considerable loss. The building is owned by James Lamont, C. Richardson and G. E. Young. Lamont is insured for \$6,000, Richardson for \$8,000 and Young for \$2,000. Miss McArthur, dressmaker, has carried out unconscious from smoke, but soon recovered. She had a narrow escape.

In the afternoon about four o'clock, a large wooden building on Fifth street, containing five stories, the ground floor occupied by a number of different tenants in different stores, caught fire and was completely destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. Houston. Loss \$10,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE G.T.R.

Thirteen Freight Cars Destroyed in a Rear-End Collision.

Hamilton, April 1.—An accident occurred on the main line of the G.T.R. at Hamilton Junction yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, which resulted in the destruction of thirteen freight cars, but fortunately no lives were lost. A freight train from the west, standing on the line awaiting orders when another freight train from the west, which was following rather close, ran into the rear of the first train.

The engineer and fireman of the first train jumped and were only slightly injured and no others of either crews were injured. The cars caught fire from the collision and the contents of the freight cars, some of them loaded, were consumed. The city firemen were called out and did good work in extinguishing the flames.

The freight train from Hamilton had the line cleared early in the day and traffic was not delayed. An investigation into the cause of the accident will take place.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILWAYS.

Vanderbilt System After Canadian Charter—A. M. Smith Estate.

Ottawa, April 1.—The Vanderbilt system have long been said to want an extension to Toronto, and it was said they were behind the new Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway. This is conclusively proved by notice of application in the Gazette for an Act giving the Canadian Southern Railway Company power to "acquire, lease or amalgamate" with the C. & B. R.

A charter has been granted to the executors of the late A. M. Smith, of Toronto, to purchase the steamer Persia and other vessels and carry on a general transportation business, under the name of the Toronto and Montreal Steamboat Co.

Interesting Surgical Operation.

London, April 1.—Very interesting operation was performed at the city hospital recently, by which a Lucan man would probably recover the use of a paralyzed arm. The patient, who had been stiff and entirely useless. The patient operated on was Charles McCarthy, of Lucan. A disease of the bone made it impossible for him to use his arm. It was removed by Mr. Dr. W. Hart, in the presence of several other medical men, made an incision at the elbow and removed the bone. The patient was then put to rest on the table and the bone was removed. The patient was then put to rest on the table and the bone was removed.

New Clothing Tents.

Windsor, April 3.—O. W. Shipman, in addition to his fuelling dock at Amherstburg, has bought out the dock property operated by the late Mr. Martin, which covers a large river frontage. There for fuelling of over 1,000 feet. He is putting up shutes of the latest pattern and will soon be in shape to coal boats either by barrows or shutes with the greatest possible dispatch.

KILLED A MAN A YEAR.

A BLOODTHIRSTY BRIGAND AND GREATEST OF ALL MURDERERS.

"Kismet" Comes At Forty-five—The Bloody Career and Horrible Tortures of Areski—The Untamable and Blood-thirsty Race, the African Berbers.

The most ferocious and successful brigand and assassin that the modern world has known has just been arrested in the career of robbery, murder and abduction in the rocky defiles of the mountain country adjacent on the north to the great African desert.

This country is called Kabyles, and its inhabitants are Berbers, an Arabized and bloodthirsty race, descended from aboriginal Africans and claiming descent from Ham, the son of Noah.

Areski-el-Bachir (the butcher) is a worthy descendant of such a stock. He is now forty-five years of age, and by his own confession has, in obedience to a vow, for a long time, plied his murderous trade on a man for every year of his life. How many more he has disposed of in the way of business he declines to state.

He is about five feet ten inches in height, well made and shrewy. His fingers are long and tapering and have a marked resemblance to the talons of a bird of prey. His feet are arched and small, his forehead high but retreating, and thickly seamed with wrinkles. His eyes are piercing when aroused, but at rest are veiled under the shadow of most Oriental. In fact, his countenance has many characteristics of the wild creatures of the rocks and woods.

In ancient times the land of Egypt was subject to invasion and conquest by these fierce and relentless mountaineers, and mural paintings, monuments and picturesque ruins throughout the country and the figures of these dark-skinned robbers. Their original names of "Mayzigi," or "Madiji," or "Mahzy," were changed to "Areski" by the French, and evil "Jins" under the name of "Madi" and "Areski" were used by mothers to frighten naughty children.

Recall the exploits of Robin Hood and Fra Diavolo, save that they are unrelieved by a trace of chivalry.

At the head of a band of twenty-five robbers, Areski has terrorized all Kabyles, and set at defiance the forces sent against them by the French Colonial Government. His men are as murderous as himself. All but one are in the vigor of life; they are from twenty to forty years of age, and extremely secretive. Wrapped in their burnous, a flowing robe, silent and unmoving, they creep up to their prey. They have slain, robbed and plundered, but strange to say, only their own complaints for there is no record of any white man having been molested by them, and for this reason they look upon the integrity of strangers as uncalculated and unfair.

Areski has been many times caught, and even sentenced, but until now has contrived to escape by the aid of false witnesses. Unfortunately for him he committed the grave error of murdering a man "with a pull." His last victim, an Arab sheikh, Abdul-Raschid by name, held friendly relations with the French Governor-General of Algeria. While carrying the tribute of a local native village to Algeria, he was captured, robbed of the money and put to death with horrible torture. He was beaten with rods of the thorn bushes, and then his hands and feet were cut off, and his tongue torn out by the roots, and to finish all, his eyes were put out and he was stabbed to death with a hundred wounds. The Colonial Government must once sent an overwhelming force of native police and French military to capture El Bachir and his band.

The strange discovery was made among the effects of Areski's camp a well-thumbed copy of the Koran. A richly carved and gilt rosary, such as is used by dervishes, was also taken from the bosom of his dress, so that it does not appear that this tiger of the desert did not consider that his life of murder and robbery in any wise endangered his passage of the bridge "Al-Sinat," finer than a hair, over which the true believer in Islam must walk bare-footed to Paradise, or, falling from it, by reason of the weight of his sins against the faith, must drop headlong into the embrace of hell.

Notwithstanding his crimes Areski found favor and assistance with the very people among whom he roamed and robbed. This was owing to his undoubted bravery and the report that his body was impervious to ordinary weapons, and that he could not be killed by any means of a silver bullet, consecrated with mysterious ceremonies to "Areski," the angel of death, and to "Edils," the monarch of the Kabyles, from whom he was a porter on the quays of Algiers. Having committed a robbery upon a fellow workman he fled to his cave in the village, where he used to hide, and the villagers, whom he had established complete mastery.

One day three of his band gave into his hands a sum of 700 francs, which they had stolen from a French merchant, and he learned that the traveler was a venerable marabout of Soummam, he hastened to restore the stolen money and slew the principal robber. From that time forth the name of Areski was respected by the most influential marabouts, and he was regarded as a man of honor, that he was under the special protection of the Prophet.

One day, at a family fête, Areski, as usual, had a large number of guests, all the natives of the country. More than a thousand guests were present at a festival where the Nauch-Wallahs, or dancing boys, were present, and the guests were grogged and gathered more than two thousand francs from the spectators, which they dutifully handed over to the bandit chief. It was over the dances that the bandit change it. Consequently when his time comes the Mussulman wraps his head in his mantle and awaits death imperturbably, and he has no fear of the hand of the hamam resoul Allah, which he believes to be the shibboleth or password which will admit him into the gates of Paradise.

The faith of Islam is so deeply seated in every man's "Kismet," or destiny, is written upon his forehead by the finger of Allah, that he will not change it. When his time comes the Mussulman wraps his head in his mantle and awaits death imperturbably, and he has no fear of the hand of the hamam resoul Allah, which he believes to be the shibboleth or password which will admit him into the gates of Paradise.

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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

Parliament will meet on April 18. Alberta is asking for Provincial autonomy.

Hon. John Costigan was banqueting by friends at Kingston.

Mr. John G. Lynn, C.P.R. baggage man at Guilford, died suddenly.

The Premier has donated \$1,000 to the Albert College extension fund.

A very rich find of gold is reported in the Rainy Lake District of Manitoba.

The estimated expenditures for the London School Board this year are \$92,800.

Winipeg Scotchmen propose to erect a monument to the memory of Robert Burns.

It has been decided that the Toronto City holiday shall take place on August 19th.

A boy of twelve years, named Charles Morris, was killed by an electric car at Montreal.

Mr. John Kerr of Minto Township, a popular young farmer, was killed by a falling tree.

Mr. William Birkett, a well-known Hamilton business man, died suddenly on Sunday morning.

Mr. William Swartz, the Guelph small-pox patient, has been discharged from the hospital.

At a meeting in Montreal it was decided to carry out the proposal for an international exposition this year.

Optic's elevator at Methuen, Man., with fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, was burned Friday morning.

Importation of cattle into England from all European countries except Russia, Portugal, Africa and Zululand, is prohibited.

Two farmers named Corbell, living at Black River, Quebec, were fatally injured by an electric car. One died very soon after.

The Falls of Foyers, one of the most picturesque spots of Loch Ness, have been sold to a company for the manufacture of aluminium.

Insanity will be the defence in the case of Bertie Shortis, the Valleyfield homicide. Several of his relatives have suffered from the malady.

It is suggested that the thousand dollars surplus from the Ottawa carnival be devoted to the funds of the proposed free public library.

The Civic Finance Committee of Montreal have decided to cut off the Mayor's annual allowance of \$2,000 on the alleged ground of economy.

To replace the wooden bridges on the Port Stanley R. with iron, the City Council of London will ask the Legislature for power to issue debentures.

On Monday night the City Council of Chatham, Ont., to a vote of 12 to 1, declared against the proposal to petition the Legislature for power to tax church property.

An order-in-Council has been passed sanctioning the retirement of Mr. Samuel Wilmet, superintendent of fish culture. He will be succeeded by Prof. Prince, the Commissioner of Fisheries.

Steps are being taken by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to ascertain the terms on which a direct steamship service can be maintained between Canada and France.

The First Methodist church at St. Thomas, Ont., was almost completely destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, only the walls and the tower remaining. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, on which there was \$15,000 insurance.

Owing to the report that some American vessels had been wrecked on Sable Island, the Dominion Government sent the steamer Newfoundland last week. She returned the other morning, and reports that there were no wrecks there this winter.

A special train of Chinamen passed through Ottawa on Tuesday on their way to Bermuda and the West Indies. They are the advance guard of a large number who are to pass over the Canadian Pacific railway from the West this year.

The Ontario Government has appointed the following gentlemen a commission to investigate the affairs of the Ontario Railway Commission: Chief Justice T. W. Taylor, of the ex-Judge Kingston, Judge Senkler, B. M. Britton, C. C., and Prof. Campbell of Montreal.

Permission has been granted by the Governor-General to the Chippewa Indians to use the Dominion Government for the recovery of 2,458 acres of land in Carleton township, and a sum of money, alleged to have been wrongfully taken from them. The whole case involves about \$100,000.

Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian Commercial Agent in Australia, reports to the Dominion Government that trade between Canada and Australia may be developed very considerably if proper representation are made, and suitable goods shipped, though, as he points out, prices are very low.

A valuable deposit of hematite iron ore has been discovered in Belle Isle, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, which is practically in the Straits of Belle Isle.

An arrangement has been made with the New Glasgow Iron and Coal Company for the working of the property during the coming summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Henderson, who live near the village of Hepworth, Ont., have been arrested on the charge of molesting their daughter.

Age by trying the child's hands, and suspending her from a beam, and then beating her with a black whip and a leather strap to which a buckle is attached.

It is understood that Newfoundland will demand as the price of her entering Confederation that Canada build a tunnel under the Straits of Belle Isle, to give the island all rail connection with the Dominion, or failing that, the completion of the island railway to Belle Isle, and a ferry on the straits, to make connection with a railway to Quebec.

The Valois, with the large Pilot in tow, left Victoria, B. C., on Friday evening to procure a cargo of stone for the new platform for the bridge.

The Valois, with the large Pilot in tow, passed Trial Island, which is a barren rock about two miles from the harbor of Victoria, broke her rudder chain, and drove on to the rocks at the foot of the bridge.

The large Pilot drifted on shore, all on board, 25 stone-cutters and laborers, being saved.

Of those on board the Valois all were drowned except the pilot, who was saved. Among those who perished was Mr. Fred. Adams, a well-known contractor.

Lord Clarence Paget, uncle of the Marquis of Salisbury, is dead.

The Duchess of Leinster is reported to have died at her residence.

The epidemic of influenza, which has been causing so many deaths throughout Great Britain, is decreasing.

The Kaiser of the United Kingdom and America have placed a slab of marble over the grave of Katherine of Aragon in Peterborough cathedral.

Much energy is expressed in certain circles in London that the Prince of Wales should have permitted his yacht Britannia to be raised at Falmouth.

Commander Ballington Booth is organizing a brigade of the Salvation Army composed of scholars and reformed members, who will hold meetings for the rich and educated classes.

Mr. Gladstone has shortened his stay on the continent, and is in England again. It is said to be becoming daily more probable that he may for a short time again lead the Liberal party.

Gen. Lord Dufferin's ninety-first birthday was honored by a large gathering of his friends at his residence on Tuesday evening. Congratulatory messages were sent to the veteran.

The British tank steamer Delaware has arrived in New York. She was boarded by the crew of the steamer Donau, which was abandoned in mid-ocean after having been on fire for thirty-six hours.

A monster conference of agricultural resources will be held in Agricultural Hall, London, next July. General Booth of the Salvation Army, will organize the exhibition of the products of the soil.

The bronze work for the monument to be erected in Montreal to the memory of Sir John Macdonald has been completed, and is ready to be shipped from London for the first steamer after the opening of navigation.

Dr. Barnard has sailed from England for India. He is accompanied by his wife and under his care. One hundred children from the Strangeway Home, in Manchester, and one hundred and forty Scottish orphan boys will be sent to India.

The Spanish Minister in Washington has resigned.

President Cleveland was 58 years of age on Monday.

John Koster of Koster & Bial, the New York mining and manufacturing firm, is dead.

It is stated that the expenses of the New York Committee investigation in New York amount to about \$75,000.

Senator Frye hopes Spain will not apologize for the loss of the line, if not, so that the United States may be afforded an excuse for seizing Cuba.

The steamer Leucadia, from Liverpool at New York on Saturday, brought \$262,000 worth of goods, valued at \$4,000, from Havre, brought 4,000, from France.

It is announced that negotiations are on foot between the General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, and other electric companies for the pooling of interests.

The New York grand jury has returned indictments for manslaughter against the owner of the tugboat, the city of New York, in Orchard street, and against the contractor and district inspector.

Hon. Richard Vaux died at Philadelphia, Pa., of a heart attack, after a long illness. He was 70 years of age.

The indications of improvement in the trade situation of the city of New York, which have been encouraging, are becoming more definite, more hands are being engaged, and money is in larger business.

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A detachment of Newfoundland chorists have sailed to England with a view of raising funds to meet the needs of the Church and the general poverty of the people.

At a mass meeting held on Friday night at St. John's, Newfoundland, the confederation movement was discussed.

Princess Victoria was asked for a Royal Commission.

Letters found upon the rebels captured at the battle of the Clouds, near the city of Nicaragua, disclosed the fact that high officials in Nicaragua contributed funds and arms to the rebels.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet arose from a difference of opinion among the Ministers as to the method of proceeding against the newspapers which have attacked the army.

Advices have been received at Calcutta that the British detachment which is marching to Chitral has been attacked by the natives and defeated. One officer and several privates were killed.

There is reason to expect that Belgium soon will remove its prohibition of Canadian cattle, as the result of Consular inquiries has also decided to open up the country.

Among the cabin passengers who arrived at New York on the Ward Line steamer, the Spaniards, from Havana, were several prominent Cuban planters, who were forced, they say, to flee the country to escape outlaws perpetrated by Government troops in the disaffected districts of Cuba.

The Government of New Zealand has agreed to be represented at the suggested international monetary conference, and has also decided to send a delegate to the session of the commission which is to consider the plans for laying the Pacific cable.

It was the anniversary of the birth of William the First of Germany, and the present Emperor addressed a decree to the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoping that the civil movements of Bismarck had been an event. The German residents of New York subscribed for a massive silver loving cup which was presented to the great leader on the auspicious day. This is a trivial fact to relate, but it illustrates how he is revered, honored and loved by the widely separated sons and daughters of their mutual country.

The birthday celebrated this year was a national affair in Germany. The fund composed by individuals of all the component States of the German Empire for the erection in Berlin of a monument in honor of the civil movements of Bismarck has practically been completed, and this largely increased the general interest in the day.

Another great feature was the royal banquet given by Emperor William in Berlin in honor of the day.

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Bismarck's birthday has always been an occasion for the telling of anecdotes connected with his wonderful career, by the friends of his friends who travel hundreds of miles to be present at his birthday.

The Magistrate's inquiry has been remarkable for the length of time consumed therein, the number of witnesses called, the dogged determination with which the defence has contested every inch of the Crown's position, and the array of counsel engaged in the interests of the accused.

Not satisfied with securing the services of the ablest and most able criminal lawyers of the Canadian bar, the prisoners retained one of the foremost practitioners in New York, and although this gentleman was not allowed to conduct the case, he and his partner were in constant attendance during the entire proceedings, and gave the active counsel frequent assistance.

Throughout the inquiry great interest has been centered round the medical expert testimony, and the evidence of Dr. Caven, who performed the post-mortem, was naturally considered of great value by the Crown, and the corroboration or otherwise which would be given by the other Crown medical witnesses was eagerly anticipated.

The evidence was given by Dr. Arthur James Johnson and Dr. J. H. Richardson, and the corroboration or otherwise which would be given by the other Crown medical witnesses was eagerly anticipated.

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MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

BIIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE GERMAN EX-CHANCELLOR.

Prince von Bismarck was eighty years old on April 1st. Emperor William's Great Banquet was a handsome feast.

Prince Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck, the man who has made modern history, perhaps, than any other living creature, was 80 years old on the first of April.

The birthday of this fine old man—the Man of Blood and Iron—last year was an event which stirred the sluggish blood to swift action. It had a peculiar significance this year, because it was the first natal anniversary that Bismarck has celebrated since the death of his beloved wife.

It was a gala day, though, for the little community of Friedrichsruhe, where, since his resignation as Chancellor in 1890, the great man has resided in the beautiful country home, the gift of William I.

The declining years of this great statesman, diplomatist and hero of many wars are spent quietly with his family, his flowers, his dogs and his ponderous pipe.

Bismarck has been an incessant smoker since his early youth, and at 80 his mind is vigorous and his bodily ailments are few. He says he smokes the best tobacco in Europe, and perhaps that has something to do with it.

No one is dearer to the German heart than Bismarck. His completion of four score years, after a career which was the worst of a half dozen of ordinary minds and bodies, was an event. The German residents of New York subscribed for a massive silver loving cup which was presented to the great leader on the auspicious day.

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JAS. MILNE & SON.

Men's Ready-Made Suits to hand this week. See what we can do for \$3.50.

Clover Timothy and all Field Seeds on hand, clean pure seed.

Clover Seed, \$7.25 per bus.

Wanted Eggs. JAS MILNE & SON.

P. S.—A Jersey Bull Calf for Sale.

J. M. & Son.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

I am pleased to announce to the residents of Stirling and surrounding country that I have opened a Boot and Shoe Shop, on Front St., Stirling, next door west of Kerby's Hotel and opposite Lagrow's grocery. I am prepared to make all kinds of Boots and Shoes to order. Repairing promptly and neatly done. A share of your patronage is solicited.

S. J. DEMILL.

The Manitoba Legislature has adjourned until May 9th, when the remedial order sent up by the Dominion Cabinet will come up for consideration.

One of the judges of the Supreme Court is eighty-one and the other is seventy and seventy-two respectively. There is need for the speedy infusion of new blood in Canada's highest tribunal. It is useless to look for good work from a court three members of which have passed the three score and ten limit.

Boys' Odd Pants.

The Oak Hall have them and lots of them too. We have in stock today over one thousand pairs. For the little boy of 4, 5 and 6 years of age you can get a pair of pants for 25cts. We won't be "just sold out" when you come after them. We not only have a large stock of these goods but an unusually well selected stock. It don't pay you mothers to make boys' pants.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Pain, Stiffness, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Cough. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Cough. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's

Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all forms of Wasting. Send for pamphlet. Free. Scott & Borne, Belleville, All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

PARKER BROTHERS
BANKERS,
STIRLING, ONTARIO.
A General Banking Business transacted.
4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.
Money to let on Mortgages at low interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 35 cents line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mtd. 11:30 a.m. Mtd. 10:30 a.m.
Mtd. 6:05 p.m. Mtd. 3:30 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Shamrock cheese factory will commence operations on Monday next.

Five Shirts, Neglige Shirts, any Shirts at WARD'S.

There has not been much sugar making yet, the weather having been too cold.

Geo. W. Walker, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling 1st and 2nd Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

Keep in mind the Presbyterian Sunday School entertainment to be given on the evening of Easter Monday. Bills will be out this week.

There is no doubt that the Wilkinson Hat is "The Hat" you get them only at WARD'S.

A NICE PRICE.—In a letter to his friends here, Mr. John E. Paddy, formerly of this place, and now of Granite, Montana, says he gets \$22 for a pair of men's gaiter boots.

Rev. Jas. Macfarlane, of Warkworth, will preach in the Stirling Methodist Church next Sabbath, morning and evening. Special collections in aid of the Educational Fund.

Ward's galore at the furnishing store, WARD'S of course.

Mr. G. L. Scott having the agency of the G.N.W. and C.P.R. telegraph companies, as well as the central office of the telephone, finds his office room too cramped, and is enlarging it so as to give better accommodation.

For cheap and good silverware, bracelets, rings, watches, pins, brooches, try Mrs. WARD'S.

The eighth lecture of the High School series will be delivered at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the High School by Dr. G. W. Faulkner on the subject of "Sanitary Science." Everyone is cordially invited to be present.

Despatches from Manitoba and the Northwest state that seeding has been going on there for some time. Quite a contrast with this part of Canada, where huge showbanks are still piled round the fences, and the ground frozen.

The Hat—what hat? Why that nice Pearl Grey at WARD'S, the Hatter.

W. S. Martin was in Belleville on Tuesday attending a meeting of the committee on High Schools. It is understood a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at; but of course will have to be ratified by the County Council at its next session.

The Epworth League in connection with the Methodist Church here, will meet on Monday evening next, instead of Tuesday. The subject will be "The Importance of Prayer." After the subject has been dealt with, Rev. C. L. Thompson will give a short Bible lesson. All are invited to attend these meetings.

We are just in receipt of a few of the noblest Scotch Tweed Suits in the market, call and see them at WARD'S.

MATHEMATICAL.—Word has been received here announcing that the marriage of Miss Lillie Connor, formerly of this village, and Duncan MacFarlane, of Combination, Mont., took place at her home at Bi-Metallic Extension, on the evening of the 13th of March. The NEWS-ARGUS, along with her many friends here, extends congratulations.

Our Opinion will be at Dr. Meiklejohn & Co's Drug Store on April 9th and 10th prepared to test and fit the eyes of those who had their sight failing. If you find reading or sewing at night difficult have your eyes tested free of charge and, if NECESSARY, suitable glasses selected. Dr. Meiklejohn & Co., 272 Front St., Belleville.

Spring has thus far been very cold and backward, and the prospects are that it will be one of the latest on record. There is a great quantity of snow on the ground yet, there having been two snow storms the last week of March and April came in with a snow storm which lasted all day. The robins and other spring birds have not yet put in an appearance, and until they do we cannot look for much warmer weather. From present appearance farmers will not be able to commence operations for two or three weeks.

If you want your eye sight benefited try the Lazarus Glasses. A fine new assortment of all kinds and sizes at Mrs. E. W. WARD'S.

The Foxboro correspondent of the Belleville Sun says:—Mr. Wellington Switzer and family were treated to a genuine surprise party Tuesday evening. About thirty-five of the friends and neighbors made a raid on his home with well filled baskets and a very pleasant time was spent in music, singing and games of every description. Mr. Switzer comes to us highly recommended and the reception given them will no doubt make them feel quite at home in this community.

Mr. CLUTTE, of Toronto, having for almost 30 years uninterrupted and extensive experience in manufacturing, filling and designing devices to overcome wrinkles and Deformities, may be consulted at the parlors of the "Benson House," Lindsay, April 12th, last, or at the "Oriental Hotel," Peterboro, on Saturday, April 13th, 1895.

It was announced some time ago that the Orangemen of the county would celebrate the 12th of July in Stirling provided suitable arrangements could be made. As this would mean a gathering of some four or five thousand people, the providing of dinner for such a multitude is no small matter. The congregations of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches have been consulted in the matter, and satisfactory arrangements made with them to provide dinner for a large number, and the Lodge here, under whose control the arrangements are being made, have also made agreements with the hotelkeepers, so that a uniform rate will be charged. The Committee of Stirling L.O.L. No. 110 are pushing forward arrangements for the celebration, which promises to be one of the grandest celebrations ever held in the county.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Private and other funds to loan at very low rates and liberal terms on real estate security. Money advanced for paying off old mortgages, building, improving property, etc. These paying the old rates would do well to consult me at once. Call or address, F. M. BRICKMAN, Moira P.O.

A number of the cheese factories in this section commenced operations on Monday last, and many more, or perhaps nearly all the others will commence on Monday next. The president of "Evergreen" factory states that his factory will commence on Monday, the 8th inst. Those that are best acquainted with the cheese business think that factorymen and patrons are making a mistake in commencing so early this season. There is said to be a considerable quantity of old cheese yet in the hands of dealers, and until that is worked off there will not be much demand for new, consequently the price for the fore part of the season at least, is likely to rule low. There would be a better chance for higher prices, if the factories not commenced so early about the 1st of May. This, however, seemed impossible, as many farmers have a large number of cows now in, and have no conveniences for handling so large a quantity of milk. This shows clearly the need of more creameries, as in that case butter could be made to advantage, and the farmers realize as much, or more than for cheese.

"One who was present" writes the following in reference to the entertainment in the Music Hall, last Friday evening:—

"The recital given by Prof. Francis Joseph Brown on Tuesday evening last in the Music Hall was a decided success, though the audience was not as large as it should have been, owing to counter attractions. Mr. Brown is certainly the 'King of Elocutionists' and by far the best that has ever appeared in Stirling. His voice is clear and very melodious, his pronunciation and information perfect in every way. His rendering of 'The Chariot Race,' from Ben Hur held the audience spell-bound, and his close was greeted with a loud applause. The pleading of 'Paul before Agrippa' was well received, also 'How Ruby Played,' and 'Eugene Aram.' Droll was the manner in which he held his of his voice. It is too bad that attractions such as this are not better patronized. The local management of the artists of real merit, and for that reason the people will always be sure of hearing something good."

An order-in-council has been passed authorizing the Minister of the Interior to extend assistance in the way of seed and grain to those who are in need in the Northwest Territory.

A company has made a proposition to establish smelting works and rolling mill in the city of Belleville, costing \$600,000, with a capacity of 140 tons of steel a day and employing 600 hands. They ask a large cash bonus, free water, exemption from taxation, the right of way in the streets to build railway connections and a free site. This proposition has been considered by a joint committee of the city council and Board of Trade, and a motion passed offering a certain figure proportionate to their output, with free water, exemption from taxation, the right of way for building railways, and a free site.

The Belleville Sun of Monday last contains an account of a tiger hunt in Prince Edward County, and several hairbreadth escapes of the valiant hunter. The tiger was shot by Mr. W. J. Phillips. It tells of his having carried off hogs and cattle, before his fair was discovered. The skin is said to be nine feet long and four feet wide. The count is wonderfully indefinite as to locality and the names of any parties, and then you must remember that Monday was the first of April.

Resolution of Condolence.

The following resolution of condolence has been tendered Bro. Dr. Parker by Stirling Lodge No. 239, I.O.O.F.:

To Bro. Dr. PARKER.
We, the 44 members of Stirling Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 239 at our last regular meeting resolved:
That, as the Almighty God has called to call home your beloved wife, we tender you our sincere and heartfelt sympathies, in this your sad bereavement. We are pleased that you have lost one of amiable qualities, which so endeared her to yourself and family, we devoutly trust that the mysterious expression of God's holy will may be the means of drawing us all closer to Himself and may hereafter give us all a happy reunion through the cleansing blood of His Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ.
Signed on behalf of the Lodge,
JAMES CURRIE, P.G.,
D. SAGER, N.G.,
FRED. T. WARD.

Chatterton Chips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The Eclipse Cheese Factory resumed operations to-day. It seems like spring to see the milk wagons out again, although they started in a snow storm. Martin Hough and his cousin Gil will make the cheese this season.

Most of the farm help struck in this morning. Stewart and family were driving home from church last Sunday, one of the horses kicked over the pole, breaking it. Mr. Stewart stopped them by running them into the fence before they did any further harm. No one was hurt, although some parties were badly scared.

Lidgove is building a house for Ed. Gager at present.

Miss Jo Boardman has been visiting friends and relatives in Marmora for some weeks.

Ernest Saries had a bad smash-up last week. He was driving home from church in the evening, when his horse took fright, ran away and smashed his cutter all to pieces. The cutter was nearly new. He and his best girl had to walk home and not in the horse &c.

Are you going to spray your fruit trees this season? It will soon be time for the first dose.

Mr. Miles Reed is setting his sawmill at the old Faulkner yard. There are quite a lot of logs there.

R. V. W. Chatterton, April 1st.

The Ontario of Friday last says:—The Pastor, Rev. A. Campbell, who has labored so energetically in Blecker St. church during the past three years for the spiritual welfare of the church, is to be congratulated on his success, and his jubilee meeting last evening, when a sumptuous tea was given to celebrate the occasion, the church being free from debt, having raised a mortgage and interest of over \$1000. This, though small compared with many of his successes in other places, proves his superior ability as a financier. His membership, Sunday school and other church organizations also prove that the more important work he has not been able to take second place, and as a slight expression of his popularity he was presented with a magnificent arm chair.

The Cheesemaker's Commandments.

The following are the cheesemaker's commandments:

I. Thou shalt arise early in the morning and deliver thy milk to the factory, for he that goeth late causeth the cheesemaker much trouble.

II. Thou shalt slaughter thy calves not until the third day, and then not until the fourth day, and then not until the fifth day, and then not until the sixth day, and then not until the seventh day, and then not until the eighth day, and then not until the ninth day, and then not until the tenth day, and then not until the eleventh day, and then not until the twelfth day, and then not until the thirteenth day, and then not until the fourteenth day, and then not until the fifteenth day, and then not until the sixteenth day, and then not until the seventeenth day, and then not until the eighteenth day, and then not until the nineteenth day, and then not until the twentieth day, and then not until the twenty-first day, and then not until the twenty-second day, and then not until the twenty-third day, and then not until the twenty-fourth day, and then not until the twenty-fifth day, and then not until the twenty-sixth day, and then not until the twenty-seventh day, and then not until the 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THE ALOUD.

A THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE.

CHAPTER XLVI.

A DOUBTLESS SURPRISE.

Land was not so valuable when Queen Charlotte's Road was built, and people who directed letters to their friends in that locality did not then place the letters "S. E." at the bottom of the address. In fact, so low in price was the land that the speculative builder of that day—whose name, by the way, was not Jeremiah, or Jerry, for the houses are still standing—gave to each of the double-barreled, or semi-detached cottages, a goodly piece of garden back and front; and, instead of piling up so many rooms by the side of a free-escape sort of staircase, planted them, for the most part, side by side, and ran a good broad veranda along the front. He or his tenants planted some well-treed trees that once gave the straight broad road which ran down to the strawberry and rhubarb fields quite a contrived air.

The road—which ran at right angles out of what was once a highly respectable retired-tradesman thoroughfare, with gardens rich in lilac and laburnum, now all but shops—no longer lost itself in the distance, but was carried on through miles of crowded streets, and it was through these, by an ingenious short cut and long fare process, that a hansom cab was being driven, till Queen Charlotte's Road was reached, and a signal given for the man to stop by a semaphore use of Bretton's gouty emblems.

Stratton gazed wonderingly at the neat, green-verandahed cottage, half-hidden by the chopped trees and a well kept private hedge, and noted as they entered the gate that there was a covered way just outside the French window, sheltered by a broad verandah, and that there were many wheelmarks on the gravel, suggestive of carefully bullock and children, but in its white painted, clean windows, carefully tended garden, and general aspect of comfort, the place was anything but that where Stratton had expected to find an escaped convict confined.

Hardly a word had been said during the drive out, but Stratton had quite made up his mind what to do. He felt that he would be running counter to his friend's wishes, and might as well make the cost of any suffering to Myra feel that it was the best thing, and would result in saving her future care.

They were met at the door by the comely looking gray-haired woman who had played the part of nurse, and she drew back, smiling, to show them into a cheerful sitting room, well lighted, and the canary on one side of the window and a particularly agreeable looking start in a wicker case on the other.

"Ah, Dick!" said Bretton, rubbing his finger along the sides of the canary's cage. "Well, Jack!"

The yellow bird sang quite loudly, and the speckled starting uttered a sharp, jarring sound, and set up all its sharp-pointed, prickly looking plumage till it resembled a feathered porcupine.

"Net such an uncomfortable place for a man to live in, eh!" said Bretton cheerily. "Better than our dull, dusty chambers, eh?"

"Where is Mr. Cousin?"

"Only gone to get his morning shave, sir. He'll be back soon."

"Humph! Pretty well!"

"Oh, yes, sir; he's nicely, thank you. Really, sir, I don't think he wants the chair at all. It's only because he likes it and has grown used to it."

There was the sound of wheels, a faint creaking, and from where Stratton sat, with his back to the door, he saw the brushing of a light vehicle against the shrubs, as it was evidently being pushed up to the side door.

Stratton's first impulse was to turn around and gaze out at the man he had come to see, but he mastered his desire and sat up rigidly, with his eyes fixed upon the door, and the scene of the past fitting before him in a rapid sequence.

Now he was listening to the husked, coarse looking brutalized, uncouth-looking creature, with his position and power to wreck the future of a beautiful, innocent woman; then they were talking fiercely together, and there was the struggle, and the horrible scene—with the smoke gradually spreading through the room, while Baron lay prone upon the carpet, and a little thread of blood slowly trickling down from behind his ear. This gave place, as there was a rustling in the entry, to a picture of the moment when there was another terrible rustling as he dragged the body into the bath closet and strove so hard to hide all traces of the catastrophe.

Then the door slowly opened, there was the thumping of a couple of sticks, and, in utter astonishment, Stratton was gazing at a gray-haired, clean-shaven-looking man, whose pallid face had a peculiar, inanimate aspect, and who came in, making no sign of recognition, but walked slowly across the room to an easy chair by the fireplace. He stood his two crutch-handled sticks by the mantelpiece, and subsided into the chair with a sigh, and a little, and began passing his hand over his smooth-shaven face, as if in search of stubble that the razor had missed.

Stratton was astounded. He had expected an angry start as a precursor to a fierce scene between them; but the man paid not the slightest heed to his visitors. There was a dreamy look in his languid eyes, and his heavy lips moved slightly, as if he were whispering to himself.

The man seemed to be imbecile, and Stratton grasped now his friend's object in bringing them to this place. It was to show him how little so mindless a creature ought to influence the future of two people's lives, and to counsel with him as to what ought to be done.

Bretton watched his friend closely to see the effect the meeting had upon him, but directly after he was keenly noting every movement and look of James Barron to see if there was the slightest shade of recognition.

At last, apparently satisfied, he said aloud:

"Well, Mr. Cousin, been for your morrow?"

Barron seemed as if an appeal to his ear was the way to attract his attention, and he took his eyes from the floor, with a slight display of animation, and he nodded.

"Yes," he said, "been to get shaved—been to get shaved."

He reached over to the fireplace and took the pipe, tapped it slowly on the hob, and took it, passed his hand over his face again in search of the stubble, and then leaned forward to get the jar from the table; after which he began to fill his pipe by plunging out a sufficient quantity from the jar, placing it in his left palm, and applying the opening of the bowl thereto, worked it with his right hand, and then the tobacco had been worked in, when, after a finishing pressure with one finger, he took a match-box from his pocket and began to smoke in placid contentment.

"Tobacco good?" he said.

"Tobacco? Yes, capital tobacco. Have a pipe?"

"Not now. I've brought a friend to see you."

"Friend? Where is he?" said Barron, peering round through the smoke. "Ho, there! How do you do? Have a pipe?"

Stratton made no reply, but gazed at the man in horror.

"Never been shot, I suppose?" said Barron sulkily.

"Stratton said as if he had been stung."

"No, no," said Bretton hastily. "My friend has never been shot."

"He never been shot, but you do. You've never been shot either, but you do. Wonderful case mine, eh?"

"Yes, very," said Bretton.

"Can't you see, you know, Big bullet shot me; I want it to have it set for my watch chain—I say."

"Yes," said Bretton.

"Doctor's very proud of me, eh?"

"Yes; he considers yours a wonderful case."

"How did it happen?" said Bretton, with a glance at his friend.

"He kept asking me to find out how it happened. Must have been about a week."

"This last in a very thoughtful tone; and then, more loudly, he said:

"Of course, if it had happened since I should have known, eh?"

"Very probably," said Bretton.

"I often think about it; but it doesn't matter, I say."

"Doctor's very proud of my case, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes, very."

"Don't think he has stolen the bullet, do you?"

"No, no, no; not likely."

"No, of course not," said Barron thoughtfully, as he sank back in his chair and went on smoking.

Bretton spoke to him again and again, but his words had not the slightest effect; he seemed perfectly unconscious of all that was said, and at last there was a tap at the door, and the nurse entered with a tray, and a little tureen of beef tea, with this she left them.

"He always has this air, about this time," said the nurse apologetically, and the doctor said it must be given regularly.

"He's been taking a little air," said the nurse.

"Oh, yes, for a time, and then he finished; and we have not had a word since."

"He's been taking a little air, about this time," said the nurse.

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up into his chambers, closed the door, and pointed to a seat, but kept on pacing the room himself; thoughtful and silent, as if he were musing on his course were still lingering in his mind.

At last he threw himself into a chair, and said to himself: "The time now place to talk of your devotion to me, Bretton. Heaven reward you for it! You have brought me back to a new, even if hopeless, state of mind."

"Yes, yes," said Bretton eagerly, for he had grown uneasy at his friend's silence, and that man meeting again, here in England it would always be possible.

"No, no; don't say you will send the poor wretch back to the prison."

"No; as I have said before, that is out of the question now, but he must leave England."

"You must help me again, Bretton."

"Of course, boy; but how?"

"You are a wanderer; ready to go anywhere to study plant life?"

"Yes."

"Then you must select some place to begin with and settle there for a time—in Brittany, inland or on the coast. Let that man be with you, and his nurse, and always under your eye."

"Willingly."

"When told of one place go to another; I'll do it," said Bretton eagerly.

"I knew you would. But listen; I share your task. I'll give up everything to you, but that of horror. Will you help me?"

"My boy, I tell you, yes; and gladly. You are a man, and a shadow is being swept from your life."

"Thank you, Bretton. We will start to-morrow, if possible; if not, as soon as we can."

"Good. He will be no trouble, and it will be like old times again, Malcolm. Bless you, my boy! I give me life to see you growing and like yours again. Who's that?"

He started as he stood up and clasped his hands, for there was a sharp double knock at the outer door.

"Guest," said Stratton. "There, our plans are made. They are for ourselves. I trust Guest, but not yet with this."

He threw open the inner door, and unfastened the outer, which was drawn from his side, and he saw that the two men they were planning, looking intent and strange, strode into the room.

"Yes! I have business with you, sir," he said, in quite his old tone. "Mr. Malcolm Stratton, I believe?"

"(TO BE CONTINUED.)"

PECULIAR LAW POINT.

Damages Secured by an English Lord Under a Strange Law.

Lord William Neville, the shrewd son of Lord Abernethy, popularly known as "Old Rubeab," has just given another indication of his remarkable business sagacity by making use of the preposterous English libel law to obtain from an insurance company, with which he had been connected as agent, a few hundred pounds in the shape of damages.

The offence that the company was thus being made to pay for was the fact that Lord William on the ground of his excessive demands for commissions, and that it had thereupon issued a circular notifying his clients that they were no longer connected with the agency.

The whole affair is likely to make business people and joint stock companies very chary in future about employing men with handles to their names, and according to the decision just given, it will be open to any one of these young aristocrats who loses his place on the ground of incompetency, neglect, or other dishonesty, to immediately sue his employers for libel, no matter how gently they may have let him down.

Lord William may be said to be one of the "big game" hunters of the modern movement. He first of all embarked in the wine business, turning for orders among his clients, and then he joined the ranks of the "big game" hunters, his father-in-law, however, failing shortly afterwards, much to his disgust, to follow him in the same line.

At the present moment, however, he is a sort of general agent and makes a special business of "discovering" new millionaires in Australia, and he is now in the process of origin, and helping to launch them socially.

Weather Affects Health.

J. S. Lemon notices the very great influence of weather on the health and temperament, and through them on the customs and habits of men of all ages.

This is reflected in the salutations of all nations, in their religious ideas, particularly in their conceptions of the future life, and a thousand petty details of everyday existence. It affects even crime. Suicide is known to depend largely on the weather, and it is but a calculator of the 48 per cent. of certain crimes disappear when hot weather gives place to cold. The health of nations and the progress of civilization are especially dependent on weather, and its effect upon the nervous system in such that every person can anticipate the changes from their own feelings.

Accidents in factories are said to be much more frequent in bad weather than in good, and the physiological facts like the jerk seem to be dependent on it in some measure. It affects on the appetite is well known, and it is the cause of the "winter" sense of taste till it has become almost abnormal, say that in good weather this sense is more delicate than in bad weather. So sensitive is the human system to these relations has yet been made, but such a study would doubtless well repay the investigator.

Two of a Kind.

"Come up to my house, Smithson, and hear my baby talk. It's the most wonderful."

"You forget," said Smithson with dignity, "that I am a father myself."

THE FARM.

Fresh Air, Sunlight, and Exercise for Farm Animals.

There is a marked tendency to go to extremes in advice and, less frequently, in practice. Convinced that a given course is faulty, there is a tendency to go to an extreme in the opposite direction. We are on the verge of this in the case of farm animals.

Spoken and printed advice in a good deal of the winter care of animals, that exposure to storms or to extreme cold, compelling animals to drink water nearly at freezing point, or to eat food at equally low temperature is unwise and often injurious to the health of the animals ought to need no argument. The mass of farmers or more in this direction than the opposite.

There is need of insistence on reform by those who make such mistakes. But it is believed to be a serious mistake to advise or practice the use of special food, the opposite extreme of keeping farm animals continuously in the stable. That this can be done with profit, and without apparent injury to the health and thrift of the animals has been proven many times. Large numbers of them have been kept for months in stables, but with good results.

Young animals have been kept with no apparent injury. A considerable number of dairy cows are kept in their stalls during the winter months, and some are so kept throughout the year, to the satisfaction of their owners and with no injury to the milk or to the health of the cows. All this is fully recognized by the most experienced sound argument or opinion is ever helped by a refusal to admit that it can be said on the other side.

But continuous confinement is dangerous practice under many conditions. If anything in animal physiology is well established, we know that true sunlight, frequent exposure to the direct sunlight, and a reasonable quantity of moderate exercise, taken daily if practicable, are helpful to health, vigor, and the development and preservation of a sound constitution. It is possible to have good ventilation and pure air in stables, but it is admitted that very often there is a great lack of these. In many stables the conditions are very unfavorable. Both plants and animals will live without direct exposure to sunlight, but most of them are the better for such exposure.

Excessive exercise is unprofitable and may be injurious. Moderate exercise cannot be omitted for long periods without some injury to health and vitality. No one will dispute the truth that "cheering the cud" is all the exercise a cow in milk needs.

We do not advocate exposure of any class of animals to blizzards, or to driving snow, or to strong winds, but he prefers that on all bright, sunny days, even in cold weather, all classes of farm animals, except those very young or old or in some exceptional condition, should have the opportunity of standing and moving about in sheltered places, in the direct sunlight if possible.

Even in the winter months, when the stock watered out of the stable rather than in it.

How to Raise Young Chicks.

When the chicks are all hatched leave them under the hen undisturbed for one day. They are tender and delicate and need the vitalizing heat of the mother. Let them remain without food until the second day.

When the hen is taken from the nest let her thoroughly poise her feet on the ground. Grease her legs lightly with mellowed lard, and apply two or three drops to the back of her neck. Do not put any under her wings, as the chicks are apt to get into their eyes, causing blindness. Lice pass from the hen to the chicks, so if there is one louse on the hen it is one too many.

The first four or five days feed stale bread or cracked crumbs moistened with sweet milk. Do not make it too sloppy. The principal food should be bread made of equal parts fine oatmeal, bran, shorts, and corn meal.

Add enough soda and salt to make a stiff paste. Mix with sweet milk and bake in the oven. Grumble the inside of the bread and feed it dry. Take the crust and moisten with a raw egg until the whole is a stiff dough. Young chicks will keep healthy and grow fast on this food. Egg is the natural food for young chicks. They should be given once or twice a day. Raw egg will prevent bowel trouble, while too much hard-boiled egg will produce it.

Keep regularly for four or five days until the chicks are a week old, then four times a day. Give them all they will eat up and do not let them starve. When they are a week old, they will eat up and do not let them starve. When they are a week old, they will eat up and do not let them starve.

As soon as chicks require food they require water. Milk may be given, but it should be sweet. If the weather is cold do not let them have water. Constructing dishes so that the chicks can drink without getting wet. Never feed raw corn meal chicks. Bran is better than corn meal, as it contains more mineral matter and is one of the best bone-forming foods that can be used in growing fowls; but it should be given in moderation. As they grow older feed grain, either whole or cracked. Table scraps and garden greens may also be given.

Keep the chicks in a warm place, and within their reach all the time. The young chicks must be kept warm and dry until they are six weeks old, a single night's exposure may bring on bowel disease. When this appears it is generally attributed to the food, but the real cause is cold.

Do not keep the chicks in a coop unless it is a large one, and then only in bad weather. It is almost impossible to keep a confined hen free from lice. If she has her liberty she will dust daily and rid herself of the pests, and the little chicks will learn at an early age to wallow in the dust. Let them have access to garden and fields and they will gather a large part of their food, and benefit the farm and garden by ridding them of insects.

Corn Compared with Wheat for Fattening for Pigs.

A well-known writer advised his readers to feed corn to their pigs, making the proportion of corn to other grain as much as two-thirds of the ration. Mr. Sanders Spencer criticizes one of such a ration in the following terms:

The use of as great a proportion of corn to a fattening hog as two-thirds of the food would at any time result in the production of an inferior carcass of pork, but

the folly of so doing would at the present be greater than usual, since corn is proportionately much dearer than any of the other feeds of the pig's food. Wheat straw, which is the most valuable of the whole, is coarsely ground and produces a stone of pork at less expense and of a far better quality than would corn alone, or the two-thirds corn and one-third wheat ration recommended; in fact, almost any mixture of pig-feeding stuffs would be far more profitable than the two-thirds corn and one-third wheat ration. Barley costs considerably less per stone than does corn at the present time, while wheat is the most valuable of the whole, but a mixture of food alone, and as wheat costs so much as does barley, a mixture of two-thirds wheat, one-third barley, and one-sixth pure ground flax seed, would prove an economical mixture and one which would produce the finest quality of pork. Pigs fed on this mixture would be less likely to break down in legs and health than if fed on food of which corn formed the principal part.

INSANITY IN ONTARIO.

Increase in the Number of the Insane and Idiots in the Province of Ontario.

The report of the Ontario Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities contains much that is interesting regarding the class of patients treated in these institutions. The first thing impressed by the carefully arranged statistical tables is the increase in the number of the insane and idiots in the Province, an increase which is borne out by the growth of the population. Ever since the mentally afflicted were regarded as invalid rather than culpable victims of demonic possession methods of treatment have been rapidly improving. Relics of the old superstition are still with us, in the general delicacy shown towards discussing mental diseases, and their remedies, and in the peculiar feelings entertained towards those who have undergone treatment for such ailments. The treatment growing out of the old superstition survived the beliefs on which it was instituted, and the final removal of the straight-jacket the chain and stocks are a comparatively recent event. Yet in spite of the beneficial results of humane and natural treatment, and notwithstanding the increasing proportion of the insane and idiots in patients in the Province and their proportion to the total population are on the increase.

Here is an exceedingly novel and useful household article, fresh from Paris, and which a housewife should have to her tea-tray. There is no pot to be humped up, nor a strainer to catch the finer particles of the tea leaves. When it is desired to have a single cup of that greatest of nerve-soothers, the tea is placed in one half of the perforated spoon, the other part closed and boiling water poured upon the neck of the metal plate the door will be effectively fastened against any one trying to enter. The appliance is small in size, and has been especially designed for travelers to carry about with them.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PURCHASERS OF CATTLE.

In reply to Mr. Matheson, Mr. Gibson said the average cost per hundredweight, live weight, including expenses of purchase and delivery, of the cattle bought by the Government agent for the public institutions was \$3.87. The average cost per head of cattle bought for the institutions was \$30.89.

FEES COMMISSION.

Mr. Kerna moved for a return showing the names, residences, and occupations of all parties who gave evidence before the Fees Commission.

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that in many cases the names and occupations of witnesses were not taken, and he did not think it would be possible to obtain these particulars with much correspondence.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) moved for a return showing the municipal indebtedness of the various municipalities of the province as at December 31, 1893, and the amount incurred for the following several purposes:—On account of roads and bridges, railway houses, and to manufactures by way of bonuses, municipal water works, water works belonging to companies, and on account of gas and electricity, High and Public schools, sewers, and other purposes. He explained that it was most desirable to learn the reason why municipalities were running so much into debt. The principle of the return as you go was a sound one, and should be followed by the municipalities. Taxation was increasing at such a rate that it was difficult to call a halt. He condemned the system of granting bonuses and exemptions to manufacturers. He blamed Toronto for allowing a bad precedent to be set in the matter of exemptions, which had been followed in other parts of the province.

At the suggestion of Mr. Howland it was decided to include in the return the debt due to local improvements of municipalities.

The motion, as amended, then passed.

TRANSIENT TRADERS.

Mr. Wood (Brant) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Municipal Act. He explained that the bill was a remedy for a defect in the law with regard to transient traders. At present this class of persons pay a license fee of \$100, and if their intention was to carry on business only for a temporary period. They were found, however, when they were asked to pay out licenses, that they had not intended to carry on business temporarily, and when the attempt was made to collect the license fee the municipality was unable to make good its claim. The bill proposed to strike out the words "temporary period."

VERDICTS OF JURORS.

The House went into committee on bill No. 76, respecting the verdicts of jurors in civil cases in the High Courts and other courts.

Mr. Whitney objected to the principle of the bill, by which the verdict of ten jurors should decide. If the principle of unanimity of verdict was to be forsaken, why not the number ten fixed on instead of, say, six?

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that the object of the bill was to prevent the objection of the jury to a verdict of ten jurors. It was a question just what number should be fixed on, and ten had been thought to be reasonable, and likely to attain the object aimed at.

Mr. Whitney said he was perfectly willing to agree to the abolition of juries in civil cases, but the public was not yet prepared for such a change. He thought that he could not see the advantage of the present bill. He moved in amendment that the committee rise.

Mr. Hardy explained that the motion of the hon. member for Dundas involved the killing of the bill. He did not think the measure now proposed would be objected to. It would give the jury the right to return a verdict of ten, and the change of the name "Mechanic Institute" to "Public Library," and the change of the name "Mechanic Institute" to "Public Library."

The amendment was lost, and the bill was reported by the committee.

STANDARD TIME.

The House went into committee on Sir Oliver Mowat's bill respecting the legal meaning of expressions relative to time.

Sir Oliver Mowat proposed an amendment in the phraseology of the first clause. He also proposed the insertion of an extra clause, making it imperative the use of the twenty-four-hour system of reckoning. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill reported.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. Ross moved the second reading of bill No. 117, to amend and consolidate the Act respecting free libraries and public institutions. He explained the provisions of the bill, which provided for the change of the name "Free Library" to "Public Library," and the change of the name "Mechanic Institute" to "Public Library."

In addition it provided for the appointment of boards of management by the Municipal Councils if so desired by a majority of the directors of the Mechanics' Institutes, and agreed to by the municipalities. The bill also contained a number of amendments in details of management of libraries, with a view to their more efficient management. The motion was carried after a short discussion.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS.

Sir Oliver Mowat moved the second reading of bill No. 118, to make better provision for the widows of intestates in certain cases by securing to them the right to the estate absolutely and exclusively up to the sum of \$1,000.

The motion was carried.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dryden moved the second reading of bill No. 131, relating to the Department of Agriculture, which provides that the registers of pure bred stock and the registers of the Agriculture and Arts Association shall be kept by the Department of Agriculture, and that the Bureau of Industries shall be under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

The motion was carried.

THE ALGOMA DAIRY FARM.

In regard to the item of \$4,000 for establishing a dairy farm in Algoma, Mr. Matheson enquired the reason for

loaning such a farm in that part of the province.

Mr. Dryden replied that the object was to induce settlement in that country. The Government thought the district should be settled. It had been found that a farm had been established for eleven years.

The item was passed.

AFTER RECESS.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, taking up the grants to Public and Separate Schools of \$242,455.44.

The item passed.

A TREASURER BILL.

The estimates for Central prison, Toronto, for 1894-95, were also passed. This finished the estimates, and the committee rose and reported.

THE HOUSE THEN WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON MR. TRUSS'S BILL TO ENABLE THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF TREASURER TO LEASE OR SELL CERTAIN LANDS.

Sir Oliver Mowat said that the precedent involved was a dangerous one, but that in this case the difficulty might perhaps be met by inserting a clause which would prohibit the use of the money obtained from the sale of the land for the purpose of property in the village to be used as a square.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Mr. McLean asked:—"By whom are the leading speakers at Farmers' Institutes elected? Upon what principle are the speakers selected? Do the speakers receive for their services, and are they chosen irrespective of their political leaning?"

Previous to the appointment of a Superintendent of Institutes the selection of speakers for Institutes was made by the Agricultural College, in conjunction with the President of the Central Farmers' Institute. Upon the appointment of a Superintendent, the official placed himself in communication with various farmers' associations of the province, with the view of getting a list of names of suitable speakers. From the list submitted to him, and from those employed in the past, the selection was made. The speaker was engaged, excluding Sundays, except those who have charge of deputations who receive a salary. The officers and professors of the Agricultural College receive no remuneration whatever for their services.

Mr. Whitney asked:—"Is it the intention of the Government to give financial aid to facilitate the carriage in cold storage of the dairy products of the province to the ports of shipment in Great Britain and in such of the cities of Great Britain as may be necessary in the interests of the trade?"

Mr. Dryden replied:—"The Government of the Dominion having announced their intention to provide cold storage facilities for the dairy products of the province to the British market, it does not at the present time appear necessary that the Province should duplicate such aid."

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

The appointment of country officials was then given a brief airing by Mr. McNicol, who moved the appointment of the House all county officials paid by the county, except County Judges, should be elected by the voters of the county.

Mr. Haycock spoke in very brief terms for the principle embodied in the resolution. He went on to argue that the people who were interested in the election of officials should be given the right to elect them. He said that the people who were interested in the election of officials should be given the right to elect them.

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THE HOUSE THEN WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON MR. HAYCOCK'S BILL TO AMEND THE MEDICAL ACT.

Mr. Haycock moved the second reading of his bill to amend the medical act, supporting the bill in a speech of some length. The object of the bill, he said, was to allow medical men to practice their profession without let or hindrance. Under the present system a medical man who graduated from the medical colleges of the province, the argument being that as there are five competing medical colleges they may seek to attract students by lowering the standard. Mr. Haycock went on to argue that under the system now followed from \$10,000 to \$12,000 is paid by the students each year to the Council, that the examination costs some \$2,000 of this, and that sufficient return is made to the Council for the medical profession for this. The Law Society takes fees from the law students, in a somewhat similar manner, and applies the same principle to the medical profession with reports, and performs other services, while all that the medical man receives back is one two-thirds of the fee.

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Mr. Whitney supported the position taken by the Attorney-General, and in opposing the bill a vigorous and free handed attack upon the Attorney-General was made. The bill, he said, was a bill to amend the Medical Act, and there had been times when bills like that were burned by the common hangman. The bill, he said, was a bill to amend the Medical Act, and there had been times when bills like that were burned by the common hangman.

TAMPERING WITH JURORS.

Hon. Mr. Hardy's bill affecting jurors and jurymen is now under consideration, and he proposes a couple of amendments to it. One of them makes it a contempt of court for any person interested in a civil suit or proceeding in any court, or his agent or emissary, during the sittings of the court at which his suit is set down for trial, or he is tried, or at any time before a juror has been summoned, knowingly, directly or indirectly, to speak to or consult with a juror upon the trial of such suit or proceeding, or to attempt to do so, or to attempt to influence a juror in any way, or to attempt to influence a juror in any way, or to attempt to influence a juror in any way.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Mr. Marcourt, in the absence of Mr. German, moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Municipal Act so as to provide for the exemption of ice-houses from taxation.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Mr. Crawford moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Act respecting the inspection of boilers and the qualification of persons in charge of the same. He explained its provisions, and stated that it was intended to protect life and property.

THE WORK OF A BRUTE.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND ATTEMPTS MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Arthur C. Zimmerman, an American, attacks his wife with a hammer, and leaves her for dead. He then drives a nail through his own head, and is found by the police.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A few weeks ago Arthur T. Zimmerman, his wife, and three children, moved to Toronto from Lyons, N. Y. They took a house at No. 18 Brant place, and Zimmerman obtained employment at the factory of the Toronto Silver Plate Company. They did not live happily together, as the man was of a violent and jealous disposition, and yesterday morning he got into a quarrel with his wife, and he took a hammer and attacked her three or four times on the head, as he thought killing her. Then he went off to a room, and looking himself in the mirror, he took a large knife into his left side and the region of the heart. Almost immediately he threatened her life, and when he read the story of the Bell-Swallow tragedy of Sunday he told her that that would be her end. He kept on saying word after word as he intended to do.

On Monday Zimmerman woke up another morning, looking a little better, and holding the boy at arm's length out of the window. Mrs. Zimmerman reported that she had seen her husband in the morning, and that he had been in the Police Court yesterday morning. She took the summons with her, intending to go to court, but when she reached the court she found that her husband had been taken to the hospital, and she was left to look after the children.

Mr. T. John enquired:—"Is it the intention of the Government to take any steps towards regulating the quantity, quality, and value of the timber assets of the province?"

Mr. Hardy replied that the Government was not taking any steps in the direction indicated by the question. It was not intended, however, to appoint a commission at present.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Mr. McKay (Oxford) moved the second reading of his bill, respecting the inspection of building societies, expressed, in doing so his appreciation of the work these societies were doing and the confidence that was being placed in them. He said that he had already been doing so by its introduction, which had provoked a discussion on the subject, and as the matter would undoubtedly be taken up again, perhaps in a more feasible form, he suggested that the mover should withdraw the bill.

Upon the motion of Mr. McKay, the bill was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Harcourt, Marter, Stratton, St. John, Garrow, McPherson, Whitney, Wigglesworth, Davis, Howland, and the mover.

MORTGAGES AND SALES.

Mr. Wood moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Act respecting mortgages and sales of personal property. He explained the provisions of the bill, and stated that it was intended to protect life and property.

Mr. Marter, in the absence of Mr. Ryerson, moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Act respecting the inspection of boilers and the qualification of persons in charge of the same. He explained its provisions, and stated that it was intended to protect life and property.

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FIELD MARSHAL GRANT.

Death of the oldest Army Officer in the British Army. Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Chelsea hospital, and the oldest Army Officer in the British service, is dead. He was the son of Major John Grant, of Auchtermuchty, Inverness, and was born in 1804. He entered the army in 1820. He rose to the rank of Major-General, and was mentioned in the despatches. In the Crimean campaign, he was mentioned in the despatches. He was a general in the Punjab campaign, and was mentioned in the despatches. He was a general in the Punjab campaign, and was mentioned in the despatches.

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SPRING SMILES.

Miss Yearsey:—"Do you think a woman ought to work in a house?" Miss Quick:—"Yes, till she gets tired."

Blonde:—"Why do you call one of your relatives 'aunt' and the other 'aunt'?" Slob:—"Well, the other has money."

"My dear, what is that awful noise from the kitchen?" "I don't know, Jack, unless that some of the dishes are getting rattled."

Mr. Brownstone:—"I think Mary's music professor has a beautiful touch."

Mr. Brownstone:—"I should say he had! Seven dollars a lesson."

"Why don't you go to work? Why do you waste your time begging?" "Did you ever beg?" "No, of course not."

"Then you don't know what work is."

Hardup:—"I'm broke, and my landlady told me I must settle up or leave."

Donny:—"Lucky devil! My landlady said I can't leave till I settle up."

In the gloaming, oh my darling, When lights burn low in the hall, And I may go to sleep, my darling, I wish they didn't burn at all.

The clucking hen with little chicks Can't talk, nor does she care, Yet who else in the world is so vain, She teaches man to swear.

"Why do you oppose Mr. Dimmore's attention to Susan?" said Mrs. Cawker to her husband, who was extremely anxious for her to marry him, "but I don't believe them when I see every day."

"They say 'seeing is believing,'" says the Man of the Street, "but there are some men whom I see every day, but I don't believe them when I see every day."

Wiggins:—"My boy, if you live beyond your income you are bound to come to grief." Spendthrift:—"My dear fellow, if I had to live within it, I would be miserable even now."

"Heard a rather have a nutmeg than 'fame,'" said the idiot. "Why?" "Because," replied the idiot, "fame is for the great, but the nutmeg is for the greater."

Heard:—"They say every hearty laugh adds a day to one's life." Said:—"That depends. I had at least a week kicked out of me for laughing at a man who fell in the mud."

Lawyer:—"What's that book you are reading?" Law Student:—"Oh, it's a work on common sense." Lawyer:—"Yes, and how day with such a book as that, would ruin your mind for legal work forever."

Mrs. Goodhart:—"Go into the kitchen and cook will you?" Wandering Willie:—"I'm afraid I can't, madam, but—if you have no objection, I'd rather partake of refreshment in the open air. I'm very fond of dining out."

"Quinn O'Connell needs a new pen-knife, and I would like to give her one of mine; but people say that the gift of a knife will cut off friendship." Husband:—"Have no fear; that's a book as that, would ruin your mind for legal work forever."

Bridgegroom (about to marry the youngest of three sisters):—"My dear friend I want you to stand right behind me during the ceremony, and keep your eyes shut. I am very near-sighted, and I am afraid they might substitute the oldest sister at the critical moment."

"I understand the critics showed you poems a great deal of consideration," said the young woman. "Why, they didn't say a word about them," replied the young man. "Then what was the matter?"

"My," said the shoe clerk blunder, "I did get a fine lot of sarcasm from my tailor when I had to stand him off again. Still, I was wearing a new suit, and I was in the mood to be sarcastic."

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ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Snapshots of the World.

England has 30,000 physicians. India's cotton mill number over 150. Great Britain makes over 130,000 bicycles a year.

The Duke of Norfolk has an income of \$20

BANK CLERK SUICIDES.

Spencer Millicham Sends a Bullet Through His Brain.

SON OF AN EX-ALDERMAN.

The Paying Teller of the Bank of Toronto Shoots Himself, the President of a Dozen Other Clerks—One of the Best Members of the City.

Toronto, April 8.—C. C. Spencer Millicham, paying teller of the Bank of Toronto, committed suicide by shooting at 2.30 Saturday afternoon. The tragedy was enacted within the walls of the teller's cage at the head office of the bank, Church and Front streets. The bank had been closed for business at 1 p.m., and the fifteen clerks engaged in their daily tasks. Their tasks were almost completed and the time was drawing near for closing the bank, when Hector Reed, receiving teller, who was standing near Millicham, heard a sound resembling a moan or stifled groan. Thinking it was the cry of a child, he raised his eyes from his books and was horrified to see his fellow teller flourishing a revolver, which he had shown the inner despatch of his mind.

"O don't, for God's sake, don't," shouted Reed as Millicham's purpose flashed to him. At the same time he rushed for the cage in which Millicham stood, in the hope of intercepting the arm of its mission of death. Millicham raised the revolver to his head, and as Reed reached the cage door the report rang out and the victim fell in a lifeless heap.

The ball entered the head immediately above and before the right ear and being a heavy calibre, penetrated through the brain emerging from the left side. Death was instantaneous.

Dr. Adams, Queen and Bond streets, was summoned by a telephone and a messenger sent in search of a police officer. The medical man was the first to arrive but the unfortunate man was beyond the reach of his skill.

Coroner Atkins was called and after learning the circumstances of the shooting ordered the removal of the body to his coronial establishment where an inquest was formally opened at 8.30 p.m.

Deceased had been on a protracted spree for a week past.

Whether his accounts at the bank are accurate or not can not be ascertained pending an investigation into the accounts.

Eight or ten days ago Millicham was a busy man. He was a son of a well-known Toronto broker, for \$88, it was disclosed by Mr. Charles A. Egan, Millicham's brother-in-law, who was subsequently paid \$19 by Watson. Millicham spent an hour or two Saturday morning in an effort to find Watson's name on a list of names, but was unable to find him.

The dead man was the third son of ex-Ald. Wallace Millicham. He was about 28 years of age. He had been connected with the Bank of Toronto since 1888, and at the time of his suicide was paying teller at that institution.

Previous to his connection with the bank, Millicham was a teller of the defunct Central Bank. He had been connected with banking interests for the past 10 years.

In 1888 deceased entered the employ of Forbes & Lounsbrough. When this firm dissolved he left for New York. On his return he secured a position in the "Trustee Bank," but left that in 1891 to join the Central, when the latter commenced business. When the Central became defunct he entered the employ of the Bank of Toronto, and was for some time connected with the Collingwood branch, subsequently being transferred to the Toronto branch.

Millicham's ability as a mathematician was remarkable, he ranking as one of most expert men with figures employed in the city banks. He attended Wellesley school as a boy, and this talent of his was remarkable in those days. He was very popular in the city—a handsome young man, dark and slight with a clean shaven face. His sociable qualities and his generosity made him very popular with the men about town, who were his associates. By nature he was secretive and not given to talking to even his most intimate friends about his family or his private affairs, so they are at a loss to know what prompted his rash act.

Of late deceased, who is unmarried, has lived with his father, Mr. Wallace Millicham, at 622 Church street. For some time previously he resided with his brother, Mr. Joseph Millicham, at 33 Macpherson avenue, Messrs. Wadsworth, Millicham, Jr., and George Millicham were also brothers of deceased.

Millicham's Accounts All Right.

Toronto, April 9.—When the statement from the bank officials was made to the young Millicham, who committed suicide on Saturday, when all right had given the lie to the story that he was in a financial straits, it was made known that he had contracted heavy debts outside. No corroboration could be obtained of this, on the contrary, it is known that within the last two weeks he had incurred one or two trifling accounts, which were in no way pressing him, and so highly was he esteemed at the bank that he could have secured an advance there at any time if necessary.

Then it was stated that deceased had an affair of honour with a young woman, but inquiry made into this most intimate friends revealed the fact that, so far from this, he was distinguished for the society of ladies, and had no quarrel with any of them, that anyone, either in the family circle or out of it, had any knowledge of. Deceased was regular in his habits. He was not an abstemious man, but was not indulging to excess, and had never been known to allow pleasure in any way to interfere with his duties.

A Hot Fight Expected in Vercheres.

Montreal, April 6.—The Vercheres election, which will take place on the 17th instant, is exciting great interest and a hot contest is to be waged between Mr. Gifford, the Liberal candidate, and Mr. Bissonette, the Conservative nominee. Both candidates left last night for the scene of the contest, and will be followed by a crowd of partisans. The nominations take place on April 10th, and both candidates are expected to define their position on the Manitoba question.

Canadians Enter for the Henley Regatta.

London, April 8.—Among the foreigners who have been entered for the Henley regatta this year are the Cornwall crew, who will compete in the challenge cup, the Argonauts, of Toronto, who will compete for the stewards cup, and E. H. and F. A. Thompson, of the Argonauts, who will contest the match for the diamond sculls.

AMERICAN.

On Friday last a Baltimore and Ohio passenger train was wrecked fifty feet high at Beltsville, Ohio. Four persons were killed and seven injured.

The Standard Telephone Company of New York is a new corporation with a capital of three hundred and sixty millions, to compete with the Bell Company. The Standard was informed by one of the trustees of the Supreme Court on Friday that the court stands five to three against the constitutionality of the new company, but that in all probability the decision will be handed down by the court, but that the decision would not be announced in open court until the first Monday in May.

The directors of the Lick Observatory have received a telegram which announces that Mr. Edward Crossley, formerly a member of the House of Commons, proposes to present to the Lick Observatory his great three-foot reflecting telescope, with its dome and all its parts.

The British Minister to Foreign Affairs has informed United States Ambassador Bayard that Great Britain will not seek to have her property in the United States, to acquire any part of the latter's territory; that all she desires is that Nicaragua shall pay a proper indemnity to British subjects who have been driven out of Bluefields during the troubles in the Mosquito reservation last autumn.

The annual session of the A. P. A. of the United States and Canada will meet in Milwaukee from May 8 to 14.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, has been appointed to the position of assistant to the chief of the bureau of naval affairs in order to finish certain literary work.

Henry N. Entwistle, who was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison at Lansing for shooting Maria Clegg with intent to kill, has been released through the efforts of the young woman, who was his wife.

The New York Senate on Monday passed the bill extending the time for the completion of the New York Canadian Pacific Railway.

Rev. J. Lansing, acting President of the New England Conference at Salem, Mass., recently, Mr. Cleveland took the opportunity to pitch into the clergyman as a scandal-monger, and several of the President's political opponents repudiated the rev. gentleman's statements.

Mr. Lansing has withdrawn his offensive charges with apologies and regrets.

FOREIGN.

The Irish land bill was read a second time, without objection, on Friday in the British House of Commons.

Between March 31 and April 2 Prince Bismarck received 8,800 telegrams, 50,000 letters and 10,000 cards.

In the French Senate on Friday M. Hanotaux made a reply to Sir Edward Grey's statement regarding French claims in the Congo.

Mr. Gladstone is writing a work on extinct forms of life, with the object of reconciling Darwinism and the Bible.

Mr. Gladstone is writing a novel dealing with social problems, under the title of "The Modern Maid of Modern Babylon."

The Pope, in his Easter address, just issued, has made his appeal to the prelate and members of the Church of England in favor of Catholic unity.

At St. Dunstan's church, Fleet street, London, on Friday, the President of the large crowd, a beautiful memorial window in memory of Isaac Walton, author of the "Complete Angler," was unveiled.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor has allowed the Pall Mall Budget to cease to exist, notwithstanding that it was paying its way out of respect to the memory of his dead wife, with whom the paper was a favorite.

A rupture between Norway and Sweden is said to be imminent.

Mrs. Mary, daughter of the Princess Colonna, has been granted a separation from her husband by the Roman courts.

John Sweeney, anti-Parnellite member for East Wicklow, has resigned his seat. He will run again as an Irish Nationalist Independent.

Sir George Baden Powell, M.P., has given notice that he will ask the Government whether they will refuse to join the conference proposed by the United States to deal with the seal fisheries question in the North Pacific unless the conference is instructed on the lines suggested by the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration to deal with the whole question. He will further ask if the Government will advance or loan to Canadian colonies a portion of the money awarded as indemnity by the Paris Tribunal, pending a final settlement of the award by the United States.

The Central expedition succeeded in carrying the boats of the Swat River on Saturday. The second brigade forced the passage, doing excellent work with their boats and machine guns. The Bengal Lancers, after forcing, charged the enemy, who broke into a run. They were pursued by the Lancers, who killed hundreds of them.

Cleaver Swinburn Arrested.

Nigeria, April 6.—This morning the police arrested a man who gave William H. Day as his name. He was arrested for non-payment of a board bill, but it was found that he was a clever and successful swindler, who is wanted in many places, including Chicago, Guelphburg, Toronto and London.

The authorities to face a charge of forgery and larceny. His scheme was to have played a trick on the bank of Montreal. He was known to J. Battersby, Montreal, as James Johnson; to A. E. Coates & Co., Toronto, as Charles Baker; and to the Bank of Montreal, as James Johnson. His other aliases would fill a good-sized directory. He is a well-dressed, slick looking outlander, 55 to 60 years of age, and has a son in Canada.

Discharged and Re-arrested.

Montreal, April 9.—W. H. Silbey, the ex-editor charged with forgery, was discharged yesterday morning on the charge of forging a check on the Bank of Montreal, and re-arrested on three charges of forging his mother's name to promissory notes for the amount of \$100. Mrs. Silbey lives in Port Arthur, Ont.

Death of an Aged Minister.

St. John, N.B., April 10.—The death occurred at Summersville, Carleton county, of Rev. Ezekiel Soper, Free Baptist, at the age of 96 years, having been born in Kings county on August 10th, 1791. He has been a minister for 55 years. His wife survives him.

HOW PEANUTS GROW.

They Start in the Air and Afterward Burrow into the Ground.

Most residents of the north have some idea of the way in which peanuts grow. If questioned on the subject, many persons out of ten would probably say that the column of that favorite luxury of citizens going south is a root development, such as potatoes are. That peanuts, when ripe are dug out of the earth is true, but they begin operations in the air and never have anything to do with the roots of their parent plant.

The department of agriculture is gleaned the following information on this interesting subject:

The seed of the peanut is the end of a long, pedicel-like calyx tube, the ovary being at the base. After the fall of the flower, the pedicel, or "spike," elongates and bends downward, pushing several inches into the ground, where the ovary at its extremity begins to enlarge and develop into a tube, yellowish, wrinkled, slightly curved pod, often containing in the middle, containing from one to three seeds. Should the "spike" be broken off, the tube, thrust its point in the ground within a few hours after the fall of the flower it withers and dies.

More or less abundantly scattered over the roots of the peanut plant are warts of about the size of a pinhead, or larger. These tubercles are they are usually called, play a very important part in the life history of the plant. Within them, while in a fresh or growing state, may be seen, by means of a good microscope, myriads of very minute organisms. These bacteria-like bodies live partly on the substance supplied from the roots, but at the same time they take up and elaborate for the use of the plant considerable quantities of nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most expensive element in fertilizers. The organisms living in these porous tubercles take it abundantly from the air, of which it comprises about 80 per cent, and supply it to the plant without any cost. In this way a total amount of nitrogen is often acquired by the plant far in excess of the amount supplied by the soil.

"Like many other extensively cultivated plants, the peanut has not been found in a truly wild state, but it is said to be its origin. So widely has it been cultivated in eastern countries that some botanists have attempted to trace its origin from the East Indian islands to India, and thence to Africa, where in the seventeenth century it was so extensively cultivated and had been such an important article of native food that the slaveholders landed their vessels with it, using it as food for their cargoes of captives.

But the weight of antiquity seems to be in favor of accepting it as a native of Brazil, thus adding the peanut to the four other plants of commercial importance that America has contributed to the civilization of the world—maize, cotton, Indian corn, potato and tobacco. Though it may be a native of the western continent, it early became a largely cultivated plant in the eastern part of the old world, occupying a distinct place in the agriculture of those countries long before its merits were recognized in the land of its origin."

The Arabs of Sinai.

Each night, called a council after dinner and discussed many things with people. Our hunters were summoned, and while Joseph interpreted their swarthy faces, they told us the tale of the night, and the conference was over they received a handful of tobacco, covered even more than food. These men were not anxious for a successful hunt as we could desire, but their device was not always sound.

They are like children and think that if they have observed a thing once it will happen again. In my opinion the story of the Arab of Sinai is a true one, and the reputation which has to some extent attached to these Arabs of Sinai since the tragic murder of Professor Palmer at the hands of the Arab tribesmen is true.

They were probably induced by secret messages from Cairo to regard his mission to obtain emeralds as an act of war, and they treated him and his companions as they and their people have always treated their enemies.

I found them trustworthy. They drive a hard bargain; but, this rattled, the emeralds are kept faithfully. Their goats are tended on the mountains by the unmarried girls, a sure sign of good manners. My daughters soon found that they could wander unattended for many miles from camp to camp, secure of an unaffectedly gracious reception from any casual traveler that they met.

It is said that the Arab of Sinai is a civilized country on the shores of the Mediterranean—E. N. Buxton in Nineteenth Century.

The First Sea Canal.

According to Herodotus, Pharaoh Necho, 460 years before the Christian era, commenced the construction of a canal branching out from the Nile and traversing the desert to the head of the Gulf of Suez. When the canal was completed, and after the expenditure of an incredible amount of labor, the work was abandoned, owing to the fact that the king had died, and the project was abandoned.

It was not until the kingdom of the Ptolemies was completed that the project was completed. It was not until the kingdom of the Ptolemies was completed that the project was completed.

The work was subsequently completed by Ptolemy II and afterward restored by the Romans. The canal was not being for superior to any other canal in the known world. Its breadth was such that two galleys abreast could be navigated, and by it the Mediterranean and the Red sea of the east were conveyed from the Red sea to the Nile, and thence to the Mediterranean.

Strong opposition was made to the construction of the canal, but the land through which it passed being below the level of the Red sea, the canal was not a head, but a dam, or sluice, was placed across it, with doors which opened to give passage to the sea, and were closed when the canal was allowed to go to ruin, but traces of it still remain—Longman's Magazine.

A Family of Fish.

A New-Yorker sitting on the edge of a small Adirondack lake was attracted by a school of tiny fish that seemed to move in a body, and for a long time he discovered that the infant fish were guarded by the parents, for whenever the young began to stray they were rebuffed by the mother, who would rush on one side or the other, and whenever a strange fish approached, one of the guardians rushed at it and rebuffed it.

The mother noted the movements of several small schools for two hours, and vows that the little creatures were tended like a drove of sheep.

LARGEST OF DIAMONDS.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE POPE AT ROME.

It Weighs More Than Nine Hundred and Seventy-one Carats Which, in All-rounder, is Equivalent to Nearly Half a Pound.

According to a cablegram received from London, the pope has received from the president of the Transvaal republic a diamond of the size of a walnut, and is said to be the largest known.

The cablegram states that the monster diamond is of a Dutch cut, and is perfectly perfect, its only blemish being a tiny spot in the center, invisible to the naked eye.

It was picked up by a native while he was leading a troop. Although a white overseer was standing near him, he managed to hide it and keep it on his person for some time. It turned out, however, that he did not wish to steal it, for he delivered it personally to the manager.

A reward he received \$750 and a horse and carriage.

The exact weight of the diamond is 971 carats, or about seven and one-quarter ounces. It is therefore nearly half a pound.

In its present condition it measures three inches in length, one and a half inches in width, and one and a half inches in thickness, and two and a half inches at its least breadth. It is of a beautiful color, and is shaped like the broken-off end of an icicle.

The flaw in it is believed to be more serious than is stated in the cable dispatch. It is a dark spot near the middle, which could be cut in two, however, so as to leave out the blemish. It would then make two of the largest diamonds in existence. At the time of its discovery it was valued at \$1,000,000.

The largest cut diamond in the world is the Orloff in the scepter of the emperor of Russia, which weighs 303 carats, and is cut in the rose form, with a flat surface below. According to one story, it formed the eye of an Indian idol and was stolen by a French dealer. In 1772 Catherine the Great bought it for Empress Catherine at a cost of \$545,000.

The next largest is the Pitt diamond, bought in 1702 by Mr. Pitt, governor of Madras, for \$100,000. The duke of Orleans, regent of France, bought it for Louis XV. for \$650,000. It is now reported to be worth twice that sum. At the time of its discovery it was sent to Berlin, but disappeared in the loot of the sword of state used by Napoleon I. It weighs 136 1/2 carats, but originally weighed 410.

After this comes the Florentine, or Grand Duke, now in the possession of the emperor of Austria. It is of a yellow color, oblong in shape and cut in the rose pattern. Its exact weight is given as 185 carats. Tradition says it was lost by Charles the Bold at the battle of Granson and picked up by a Swiss soldier who sold it for a few pence.

The Kohinoor, the largest diamond in the possession of the British crown, is believed to be the finest and purest in existence. It also has the most singular history. In my opinion the story that it was found in one of the Golconda mines, near the Krishna river, and was won 5,000 years by Karna, one of the heroes celebrated in the Mahabharata. It passed through many hands to Baber, founder of the Mogul dynasty, in 1526. Tavernier, the French explorer, saw it in 1665.

It was then of the shape of half an egg and weighed 260 carats. It had been reduced to that weight from 785 carats by an unskillful stonecutter.

In 1739 it passed to Nadir Shah, the Persian invader, who gave it its present name of Kohinoor, or mountain of light. In 1849, when the conquest of the Punjab was finally completed, it was surrendered to the British, and in 1850 it was presented to Queen Victoria.

When it was shown in the exhibition of 1873, in London it weighed 136 1/2 carats, and then it has been recut, and now weighs 106 1/2 carats.

It has been conjectured that the Kohinoor originally formed part of the crown of the Great Mogul, and that of them having once been in the possession of the Great Mogul. A stone of 135 carats captured by Akbar at the battle of Chanderpur in 1519 may be a third fragment. This was long used by a peasant as a flint for striking fire.

Queen Victoria's Travels.

When the Queen travels abroad her whole establishment, from her bed to her brougham, travels with her. Also her butcher and baker and candlestick maker. One should almost have thought the baker might have staid at home, when the journey is to France, for the French and Austrian bread, of which her Majesty is so fond, is at home at Clarendon, and any baker there would make her exactly such loaf as she likes.

At Buckingham Palace, that is to say, who supplies her own table with the royal household, are supplied by the ordinary "palace bakers." Some of the bakers, however, who are sent down to Windsor from London every morning except Sundays, when her Majesty does not go to the head. In fact, she prefers it a little stale.

A Patient Model.

The other morning, says a letter from Algiers, an English lady who desired to take the portraiture of a rigger, but "pleasure" was not to be had. She was in the street, got him in position, but found on examination that she had neglected to bring an important part of her kit, and she was obliged to go home to fetch it.

She there met some dear friends from London who had just arrived; so she forgot to tell them about the neglect, and after dinner, eight o'clock, she remembered, so, with an escort, she hurried to the spot. There the old rigger, the painter, was waiting with the instrument.

"Long time takes that picture," he said. He had been there since ten o'clock a.m. of that day, but the business of sitting suited him.

FOREIGN PERSONALS.

M. Deblair, the veteran exponent of Paris, has beheaded 220 persons. He is always calm and never loses his head.

Ouida is said to be so proud of her small and beautifully shaped hands and feet that in summer and winter, out of doors and in the house, she wears sleeves that fit just below the elbow, and thin, low-cut slippers.

The orders and decorations of Prince Bismarck, if worn three deep, would cover the breast of a man six feet across the shoulders. The ex-chancellor is said to possess more of those honors than any other man in Europe.

The tallest policeman in the United Kingdom is Constable Daly, one of the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He is 6 feet 4 inches in height. Among members of the same force, Sergeant Moffet, of Hallyshannon, stands 6 feet 5 1/2 inches.

MANY FACTS OF MANY NATIONS.

Thimbles made of lava are used in Naples. Parrots cost but ten cents each to the dealers in Central America.

The best cork comes from Algeria. There are 2,580,000 acres of cork forests in that country.

It is estimated that nearly 20,000 pounds of bread are daily eaten in the Sultan of Turkey's household.

The native countries of the tallest and shortest people in Europe, the Norwegians and the Lapps, adjoin each other.

Although Costa Rica is only about half the size of the Province of Ontario, its list of birds number 330 species. It is a country of forests and of all sorts of climates, from the torrid sea coast to the top of the volcano Irazu, where the forests are.

Merely an Irishman's Heritage.

There was a crowd on the street corner below a sky-scraper in course of erection. A police officer had for a moment of rain fall and the crowd liquid new creation of the sidewalk generally. About 100,000 a crowd of Irish had gathered, and were corner, trying to get a glimpse of the Irishman, a man of action, who had been seen in the crowd, and he was not a man to be trifled with. "What's it all about, you Irishmen?" said the other, "I'm an Irishman, and I'm a hero."—Vanity Fair.

Chronicle.

Mysteries of the

HUMAN BODY.

The latest discovery in the scientific world is that nerve centres located in or near the base of the brain control all the organs of the body, and when these nerve centres are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid, or nerve force, are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force; that is, when a nerve-centre is deranged or in any way directed it is impossible for it to supply the same quantity of nerve force as when in a healthy condition; hence the organs which depend on it for nerve force suffer, and are unable to properly perform their work, and as a result disease makes its appearance.

At least two-thirds of our chronic diseases and ailments are due to the derangement of the nerve centres, and the derangement of the nerve centres is the primary origin of all disease.

The great misfortune of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organs

and not the nerve centres, which is the cause of the trouble.

The wonderful cures wrought by the Great South American Nerve Tonic are due alone to the fact that this remedy is based upon the foregoing principle. It cures by restoring and strengthening the nerve centres, and thereby increasing the supply of nerve force or nervous energy.

This remedy has been found of infinite value for the cure of Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Paralysis, Stomachic Disorders, Female Debility, Hot Flashes, Sick Headache, Heart Disease. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

South American Nerve Tonic is without doubt the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Stomach Troubles, because it acts through the nerves. It gives relief in one day, and absolutely effects a permanent cure in every instance. Do not allow your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, to keep you from using this health-giving remedy. It is based on the results of years of scientific research and study. A single bottle will convince the most incredulous.

FOR SALE AT R. PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

JAS. MILNE & SON.

Men's Ready-Made Suits to hand this week. See what we can do for \$3.50.

Clover Timothy and all Field Seeds on hand, clean pure seed.

Clover Seed, \$7.25 per bus.

Wanted Eggs. JAS MILNE & SON.

P. S.—A Jersey Bull Calf for Sale.

J. M. & Son.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE

Dr. Parker has retired from the Drug Business in favor of his son, Chas. E. Parker, and thanks the people for their liberal patronage during the past thirty years.

In taking charge of the business known as Parker's Drug Store, I recognize that pure goods at right prices and honesty in all dealings, has been the motto, which has made our business a success.

By trying to please in every way all our customers, and dealing fairly and squarely with all, I hope to merit your patronage and trade as in the past.

You will find our stock complete, well kept and up to date.

PURE, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SUNDRIES, WALL PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

CHAS. E. PARKER, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

C. A. Mallory, of Warkworth, Grand President of the Patrons of Industry, has been left a legacy of \$40,000. He intends to give up farming and move into the town of Coburn.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Private and other funds to loan at very low rates and liberal terms on real estate security. Money advanced for paying off old mortgages, building, improving property, etc. Those paying the old rates would do well to consult me at once. Call or address, F. M. BRICKMAN, Moira P.O.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anemia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c & \$1.

PARKER BROTHERS BANKERS, STIRLING ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. P. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25c per line; over three lines, 30c per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail..... 6:21 a.m. Mixed..... 10:50 a.m. Mixed..... 6:05 p.m. Mail..... 3:20 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus. THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To-morrow is Good Friday, and Sunday will be Easter Sunday.

Miss Annie MacFarlane, of Warkworth, is visiting friends here.

Buy your spring Hat at WARD'S.

Drs. R. Parker and J. S. Sprague left this morning for a visit to Toronto.

For cheap and good Silverware, Bracelets, Rings, Watches, Pins and Brooches, try Mrs. WATTS.

Messrs. Jas. Boldrick & Son have had the front of their store newly painted.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zufelt, of Prince Edward, were visiting at Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Eggleston's a few days last week.

If you want your eye sight benefited try the Lazarus glasses. A fine new assortment of all kinds and sizes at Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Cheap John" took his departure early Monday morning last for fresh fields. It is reported he has gone to Norwood.

Have you bought your Easter Hat at WARD'S.

Rev. C. L. Thompson preached in Warkworth last Sunday taking Rev. Jas. MacFarlane's work, while the latter took Mr. Thompson's place in Stirling.

If Madoc (says a subscriber) with a greater population than Stirling, is satisfied with two hotel licenses, why should not Stirling count limit the number?

W. R. Coggeshall, representing the Canadian Entertainment Bureau, Toronto, was in town on Thursday last, making arrangements for the appearance of the Misses Webbing in this village.

John T. Clarke lately passed his Primary Examination in medicine at Trinity University, and obtained first-class mark in each subject. Mr. Clarke is well known here having been a school teacher at Ivanhoe.

Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs at WARD'S.

The day when people bought spectacles at random from every dealer has gone by. They have learned that the eyesight is too precious to be trifled with in that way and go to a competent optician such as is kept at ASHBY'S, McFEE & CO., 272 Front St., Belleville.

The Easter entertainment in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church on Monday promises to be something worthy of your attendance as you are sure to enjoy yourself for two or three hours. Tickets, 10c and 20c.

As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, Dr. R. Parker has retired from the Drug business which he has successfully carried on for the past thirty years. He is succeeded in the business by his son, Mr. Chas. E. Parker, who has had a thorough training and will no doubt carry on the business as successfully as before.

Improve your appearance by buying a fashionable Hat at WARD'S.

Maple syrup was brought into town for sale last week in considerable quantities. Some of the buyers expressed the belief that it was not all maple, and think that the exceeding cheapness of light yellow sugar has been an inducement to some mixing. We say away with such an idea—the honest farmer would not do such a thing.

The paper on Sanitary Science by Dr. Faulkner, read at the High School on Friday afternoon last was a very important one on a subject that concerns every one more or less. As it is impossible to do justice to such a subject in a brief summary, we print the whole paper, and as it is somewhat lengthy we give part in this issue and the remainder next week.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.—The Department of Agriculture of Ontario propose giving practical illustrations of spraying fruit trees in all the fruit-growing sections of the province during the coming season. Their plan will be to select an orchard near the principal town or city of the section and send practical men to spray it during the summer, thus demonstrating the benefits to be obtained thereby.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

J. E. Halliwell, B.A., barrister has been in Toronto on business the past few days.

Old Furniture, refinished and upholstered, neatly done at low prices, by J. A. CONNELL, at J. V. Hough's shop, Stirling.

At THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Next Tuesday evening a full attendance is requested to decide whether to go to Marsh Hill or not. The Secretary has an invitation from there for Stirling League to be present on April 20th.

Usual topic and Bible lesson. All come.

Drunk men and boys are frequently seen around our streets, even on Sunday, and the necessity of the employment of a vigilant constable or police officer is being urged by our best citizens, and the subject is under consideration by our local legislators.

We notice that our provincial universities have recently conferred the doctor's degree on the usual number of young men, enough to more than satisfy the demand, for already there is one doctor to every six hundred of our population. Such is excessive, for in France there is one doctor to 2000 people—in Germany, one to 3000—in Sweden, one to 7000. The craze of our more energetic and brilliant young men for the doctor's degree is suicidal intoxication.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Stirling High School Foot Ball Club was held on the 8th inst. in the assembly room of the High School, for the purpose of organizing the club and electing officers for the ensuing year. The club has been victorious on many occasions, but on account of absent members it suffered defeat and did not receive much encouragement. Great things, however, are expected this season, and the young and active directors certainly justify these expectations.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. Pres. G. E. Kennedy; Pres., H. L. Boldrick; Sec., J. A. Faulkner; Treas., N. M. Green; Committee, J. Chambers, A. Hough, K. Hagerman.

The May number of TOILETTES, that favorite fashion magazine, has just come to hand. Its outward appearance alone would compensate the purchaser for his, or we should say her, outlay. For here are depicted, besides a charming spring costume by Doucet, some of the most fragrant flowers of May (apple blossoms) in sweet profusion, giving welcome promise of the summer days and of our early release from winter's grim dominion.

The inside pages, too, which were again lately increased to 36, show a delightful variety of early summer styles, all arranged in artistic groups, and minutely described in a few words as to combinations, colors and materials.

Every such available page seems to be used to the best advantage, with the one great object in view of giving the largest possible variety of brand new designs, consistent with the most artistic make-up and finish. Price 20 cents; at all newsdealers.

The Late Mrs. Reid.

The death of Mrs. Reid, wife of Alfred Reid, living a short distance east of the village, which took place on Monday evening last, has cast a gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends. She was very highly esteemed by all of her acquaintances, and as a last token of respect a very large number attended the funeral which took place on Wednesday afternoon, service being held in St. John's Church.

Death of Philip Brown.

On Sunday evening last Philip Brown, one of the oldest residents of the township of Rawdon, came to his death under peculiar circumstances. About dusk on that evening a neighbor, Mr. Wright, called to see him at his house, where he was living alone, and on opening the door found the room full of smoke. He called to Mr. Brown, and when no reply, groped his way to the bedroom where he found Mr. Brown lying on the bed, partly dressed, and in an unconscious condition. Mr. Wright took him in his arms and carried him out, and calling other near neighbors to take care of Mr. Brown, he with others soon extinguished the fire. Mr. Brown, however, did not rally, and expired about ten minutes after being taken from the building. The cause of the fire is a mystery. The deceased was over 78 years of age. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended, service being held in St. John's Church, Stirling.

Village Council.

Minutes of a meeting of the Stirling Municipal Council, held April 8th.

Members present, W. S. Martin, Reeve; P. B. Parker, J. Earl Halliwell and Geo. L. Scott.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following were on motion ordered to be paid:—

Thos. McGowan, keeping tramps, \$8.50 Wm. J. Graham, for 1 scraper for corporation, 7.50

News-Argus, for printing, 4.50 Moved by J. E. Halliwell, seconded by F. B. Parker, that the treasurer be directed to invest the sum of \$100 in the sinking fund, in the purchase of the Public School debt.

Carried.

W. Ashley and John S. Brown made application for a remission of their dog tax, which said applications were not entertained.

J. E. Halliwell asked permission to let the matter of the appointing of a village constable lay over until the next meeting.

Moved by J. E. Halliwell, seconded by Geo. L. Scott, that John S. Black be paid three dollars for copying all By-Laws in confidence in the new By-Law book. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Wellman's Corners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. Jas. Whitton, who was glad to say is able to be around again.

Our popular teacher, Mr. Williams, has also recovered from his recent illness, and we are glad to see his smiling countenance once more.

The Corners is going to be connected with the outside world by telephone. Fifty cheques, averaging 50 lbs. each, were made in Plum Grove factory the first week in April.

At a meeting of farmers in this section held in the Plum Grove factory on April 2nd, it was resolved that Mr. Jas. Whitton, of the Plum Grove factory, be known as the Wellman's Corners Creamery, for the purpose of carrying on winter dairying, which the Dominion Government has sanctioned for the past three winters with satisfactory results to those who patronized it. With the experience that Mr. Whitton has on practical dairying, as farmers are sure of success. It was also resolved that Mr. Alex. Hume be Secretary and Treasurer.

Madoc Junction Items.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Potter, from near Foxboro, has moved into Mr. Bird's vacant house near the station.

Mrs. Bennett, a former resident of this place is in the neighborhood visiting friends.

Mrs. Stables, of West Huntingdon, was visiting her son Mr. Wm. French, of this place.

Mr. Arthur Andrews, formerly our night operator, has gone to Haliburton by the same steamer, the majority to relieve the operator there. Mr. Smith is here in his place.

Mr. Henry Joy has moved his house out to the road where he intends building an addition to it.

Several of the farmers are busy in the sugar bushing at the run of sap has not been very good.

CHANGE OF NAME.—Our neighboring village of Bridgewater, so far as its name is concerned, has been wiped off the face of the post office records. The Department has ordered the name changed to ACTONVILLE, and by this it will hereafter be known, the new name taking effect since the 1st inst. We understand the change was made on the recommendation of Mr. Joseph James, whose large and developing interests in the county will give him the new name special prominence, and bring the valuable deposits of this mineral more directly before the world. Mr. R. W. Millar is the new postmaster of the new post office.—Madoc Review.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

It is to be distinctly understood that any opinions expressed in communications are those of the writers—not necessarily of any one else. Under no circumstances will any letter be inserted unless the real name of the author is in possession of the editor.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—As a reader of the NEWS-ARGUS I have been much interested in the lectures which have been given lately in the High School. They have been instructive and have brought out many points of interest and facts not familiar to those who have not had the opportunity to attend the lectures.

The subjects treated, I was, however, somewhat surprised at some of the statements made in the lecture by the learned principal of the Public School, as given in your issue of the 4th inst.

Canada is a great country, and one may well be excused if he did not bring out all the prominent points in one brief lecture; but, at the same time one cannot help thinking that the lecturer must have consulted some strange and not impartial authorities for some of his statements. For instance, after speaking of the manufacturers which have sprung into existence since the introduction of the National Policy in 1878, he mentions the great increase in the production of the iron and steel industry of this policy. Well, this is the first time I ever heard that the National Policy had anything to do with the great increase in the iron and steel industry. He says that "Protection" seems to have become a fixed policy. This is so if the Conservatives always remain in power; but if not, then what about the policy? A good many people would think differently; but since the lecturer says it is a fixed policy, the rest of the people will have to submit. Again he says that the subject of the National Policy is being discussed in both the American and Canadian press." Indeed, the learned lecturer must be a veritable King of Wales. He really benefits pretty extensive reader of the leading papers of all shades of politics. I have observed anything showing the least of bias in the subject for nearly four years; (it was always a sickly infant at best) and for a long time it has been as dead as the proverbial "door nail." Then our Sir Oracle proceeds to settle the question of Canada's destiny. He refers to Imperial Federation, and says that it would be a great scheme, but not practical. On one point I heartily agree with him—Canada must not agree to annexation. The lecturer then proceeds to fix Canada's destiny by the sword. In the latter part he says that "What course is Newfoundland to take?" Then he goes on to state that the subject of the National Policy is being discussed in both the American and Canadian press. 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\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

Vol. XVI, No. 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.
Office and Residence:—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

DR. W. W. BOYCE.
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY,
Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Tor-
onto, L.C.P. and S.O., Ontario.
Specialty, Diseases of Women.
Office over Thrighall & Thompson's, Front
St., Belleville.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, Etc. Office over Dr. Parker's
Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION-
ER, Etc. Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

STEWART MASSON.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Conveyancer, Etc. Office, South side Bridge
St., over Waulter & Clark's, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates.

C. D. MACAULAY.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE,
Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

W. P. McMAHON.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY, PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, Etc. Office, Belleville, Ont.
Private Money to Loan at Lowest
Rates.

FLINT & McCAMON.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
Public, Etc. Solicitors for the Canadian
Bank of Commerce.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates and
no Commission Charged.
Office—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT, W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
Taking Affidavits, Office at residence,
Front Street, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
No. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

ENCAMPMENT NO. 80,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall
the 1st and 3rd Monday even-
ings of every month.
G. L. SCOTT, E. JACKMAN, Scribe,
Chief Patriarch.

DENTISTRY
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TREATING GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, every Friday, until further
notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extrac-
tion and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS at
the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate
in highest honors at the Toronto Dental
School. Registered member of the Veteri-
nary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of
the domesticated animals in the latest sci-
entific and modern principles.
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Oper-
ations, a specialty.
All calls day or night, by Telegraph or Tele-
phone, promptly attended to.
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Con-
sultation free. Charge as usual.
SALE AND LIVELY STABLES.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.
JOHN MOORE,
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite.
A call solicited before purchasing
elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next
east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

GARDEN SEEDS.
We have the largest stock and best
variety of Garden Seeds in town, at
prices which will astonish you. A
large shipment of Clover and Timothy
Seed expected daily. Call and ex-
amine our stock before buying else-
where.

LOOK HERE.
Scribbles, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c.
10c. Exercise Books for 5c.
5c. Lead Pencils for 3c.
1c. Lead Pencils, 3 for 1c.
State Pencils 4 for 1c.

Call and see our Combs. We have
just received best bargains ever given
at the NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. H. J. MEIKLEJOHN & CO.
The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 1896.

A FEW OF THEM LEFT!

We still hold, of the goods
saved from the big Toronto
Fires,

**TWO BALES of COTTON,
Some 50 pcs. of PRINTS,
10 pcs. WAIST LININGS,
20 pcs. FLANNELLETTES,
15 pcs. TWEED, for Boys'
and Men's Wear.**

They are only very slight-
ly damaged.

This Sale will only last for
10 days longer.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS,
ROBES, BELLS, COMBS, TRUNKS,
BLANKETS, SASKATCHEWAN
BUFFALO ROBES, HARNESS
OILS, &c.,

All of the best quality and manufacture,
and at prices to suit all.
Remember we will not be undersold.
Remember our old, reliable and well
established shop.
Jan. 17th, 1895. JOHN MCGEE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 60c.

Dinner Ware! Dinner Ware!

We have spread on our Tables the finest lot of Dinner Ware
that has ever been shown in Stirling. Call and see them
whether you want to buy or not.
Wanted, 400 cases of Eggs at once.

G. L. SCOTT.
MILL STREET.

FEATHERBONE

Corsets are now recognized
to be the Standard Corset
of Canada.
Satisfaction guaranteed or
money refunded.
ASK YOUR DRY GOODS DEALER FOR THEM.

"MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO"
but we go on doing business
at the Old Stand. The
reason is

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

This season our Cash Price is
lower than ever, and our stock
complete.

Call and be convinced that
you can make 85cts. go as far
here as \$1.00 anywhere else.

P. WELCH & CO.
Springbrook, April 3rd, '95.

LOUTTIT'S...

...CATARRH CURE!

A sure and effectual Remedy
for CATARRH, COLD IN THE
HEAD, CATARRHAL DEAF-
NESS, HAY FEVER, HEAD-
ACHE, Etc.

For Sale by Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn & Co.

**HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY
MINUTES.**—Dr. Agnew's cure for the
Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of
Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease
in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a
cure. It is a peerless remedy for Pal-
pitation, Shortness of Breath and Smother-
ing Spells. One dose convinces. Sold
by R. Parker.

Go To FRED. T. WARD'S

Headquarters
in
Stirling
for
Gentlemen's Wear,

Hats,
Hats, Hats,
Caps, Caps,
Caps, Caps,

Ties,
Your New
Spring Suit
and
Overcoat
made

To Order
in
Latest Style.
Coats
Waterproof.
Hosiery
Socks-Sox.
Shirts,
Underwear.

You will
find the store on
Mill Street.

Sanitary Science.
A Most Interesting Lecture by
Dr. G. W. Faulkner.

Usually the ill-effects of bad ventila-
tion, which are cumulative and pro-
gressive, are not diseases in time from
their cause, that the popular mind fails
to connect them, and hence the ill-venti-
lation of the school room, church or
sleeping room, too frequently a con-
tributing cause, is not thought of when
unwilling friends stand around the bier
of one whose life has declined ere the
usual years of adolescence have been
counted. "The Lord gave and the
Lord hath taken away; blessed be the
name of the Lord," are words not to be
pronounced lightly over the grave of a
child.

Great tragedies teach us the deadli-
ness of our own breath, such as the
British men and women that were con-
fined in the Black Hole of Calcutta only
for eight hours; also the confinement of
for a few hours of 300 Austrians at Aus-
terlitz when 260 died; also, 90 passengers
suffocated on the "Londonerry," by
their own breath, in six hours whilst
the latches were nailed down.

The connection between cause and ef-
fect, was in these dreadful instances,
sufficiently immediate to prove the truth
that our breath is our greatest enemy.
Multiplied instances are constantly oc-
curring all around us, differing from
those in degree, but not in quality, but
yet that difference is so great as to obscure
the likeness.

Our living rooms, bed rooms, churches,
halls and school rooms are too often re-
servoirs of foul air.

Foul air reduces vitality, weakens
power to resist disease, in fact causes
disease; and disease leads to death.
Consideration of certain careful investi-
gations will enable us to understand
more intelligently the vitiation of air
that occurs from repeated respirations of
it.

Samples of outdoor air, taken at num-
erous places, at various elevations, and
at all hours of day and night, show, on
analysis, a composition varying within
a very small range, of oxygen, 20.96%;
carbon dioxide, .03%; nitrogen, 79.01%;
besides traces of carbon monoxide and
vapors. Pellenkofer's extensive researches
and analyses are generally accepted. He
showed that expired air, dried, contains
oxygen, 15.56, per cent., decrease 1; carbon
dioxide, 4.34, increase 14 fold; nitro-
gen, 80.10, slightly increased. Death
would quickly ensue in an atmosphere
containing 20% of carbon dioxide, but
it is uncertain what proportion of carbon
dioxide may be endured for the
space of a few hours. Foster remained
in a room ten minutes that had 4%
Pellenkofer remained hours in a room
with one per cent., liberated with the
action of sulphuric acid on bicarbonate
of soda. But, while he says that he
could remain hours in the artificially
changed air, he is careful to state that
the air contaminated with one per cent.
of carbon dioxide due to the respiration
of human beings, would be almost in-
tolerable.

The peculiar nature of respired air
must be noticed here; for while the de-
gree of vitiation is measured by the pro-
portion of carbon dioxide, that is not
the most poisonous substance present.
The changes effected in the air by its
circulation in the lungs are not only the
loss of oxygen and increase of carbon
dioxide, but there is also a portion of organic
matter which may be shown by chemi-
cal tests to be nitrogenous and oxidiz-
able. It is this organic matter that
produces the fetid smell characteristic
of inhabited, unventilated rooms, and
which was the really poisonous agent
in these dreadful fatalities instanced
above. In addition to the organic
matter respired, other impurities are
poured into the air of the school room
by insensible perspiration, by prevent-
ing the ventilation of the pores and
clothing of some of the pupils, by dis-
persion of dust from the floor and walls,
as well as chalk dust from the black-
board.

It has been found that in inhabited
rooms, when the proportion of carbon
dioxide rises from .08 to .10 per cent.,
the organic impurities of the air are
recognizable by the sense of smell; and
further, that the same sense can but
scarcely, or not at all, distinguish 10
per cent. from greatly increased degrees
of vitiation by breathing. Again, pres-
ence for a brief time in a foul atmo-
sphere dulls the sense of smell so as to
render impurity imperceptible.

These causes conceal from us the cog-
nizance of the foulness of the air. At
times, thinking of a minister preach-
ing on the sacredness of life, in a crowd-
ed, unventilated house, while he and
his hearers are busy killing each other
by the poison of their own breath.

A Sunday School room was crowded
by the action of a small amount of
one cold evening, with closed doors and
windows. The programme was pro-
ceeded with, when by and by the lights
grew dim, almost to going out, when
at all once they did go out.

Immature the chimney sweep, and cal-
culated the rising fears of the nervous ones

by the assurance that there was no
cause for alarm, it was only the foul air.
No doubt the meeting was considered a
very successful one. It was certainly
successful in showing the necessity for
education of the people on the im-
portance of breathing pure air, when
they tranquilly remain in a room
breathing air so foul that a flame of the
lamp perishes in it!

In a certain school house, close, well
built, below the average height of ceil-
ing and cubical capacity, there were
over 40 pupils present. The Inspector
found, upon his visit, that the ventila-
tion was bad, and notified the trustees
that the regulations laid down in the
school law requiring provision to change
the air in the room three times an hour
should be carried out. The question of
ventilation was submitted to the annual
meeting, with the result of 28 against
1 for it. When an appeal is made
to some trustees and ratepayers to pro-
vide ventilation, we are met with such
objections as:—"There are not any com-
plaints as yet." "Children are young and can
stand a good deal." "The heat of bad air
they get between recesses won't hurt
them." "They are to blame themselves,
they keep on more fire than they need;"
"They have far better school houses
than we had, and the foul air never
hurt us." How general and long-lived
seems the fallacy that cool air and pure
air are identical. Even teachers who
ought to know better, are occasionally
known to close the stove damper when
they have been told that the air in the
room is not good. To make matters
worse, ventilation is being bandied
with carbonic dioxide, the rate being
4.3% as shown before, and hence amount-
ing to from 40,000 to 60,000 cubic inches
of the latter gas.

Besides the above changes, there is
added an indeterminate amount of or-
ganic matter, and authorities on sani-
tary hygiene place the limits of allowable
impurity of the air in dwelling rooms at
from .07 to .10 % of carbon dioxide. The
Ontario school law allows each child a
minimum cubical capacity of 250 cubic
feet. .07 of that space is 175 cubic in-
ches. The child is receiving from 80 to
120 cubic inches of carbon dioxide per
hour, and the original and incoming air
contains .04% of its bulk of the same gas.

The problem is, how much air bring-
ing in .04% of gas, will keep 250 cubic ft.
below .07 or .10%, while the child
is adding to the gas at the rate men-
tioned above? Following Prof. Heymans's
formula, based on an exhalation of 900
cubic inches of carbon dioxide per hour,
to keep the air below .07% of impurity
would require 3035 cubic feet of in-
flow per hour; below .10%, 1,270 cubic
feet per hour. The school law directs
that ventilation shall be provided to
change the air in the room every 20
minutes. The greater allowable degree
of vitiation of 1 part in 1000 requires 423
cubic feet of fresh air per child in twenty
minutes or 21,165 cubic feet in the
same time for 50 children.

Be allowed to make the standard for
what is called natural ventilation. This
varies greatly according to the several cir-
cumstances, the most important one be-
ing the material and finish of the walls.
It is estimated that the permeability of
a brick wall to air is .0001 cubic feet per
hour. Making the most favorable al-
lowance for natural ventilation, an ordi-
nary rural school room of 12250 cubic
feet capacity would be tolerably venti-
lated with provision to introduce and re-
move 10,000 to 12,000 cubic feet of air
every 20 minutes. To remove 10,000 cu-
bic feet of air in 20 minutes, the flues
should take away 80 cubic feet per sec-
ond. It is not difficult to set up cur-
rents in smooth flues moving at the rate
of 4 to 4 1/2 feet per second. Hence the
minimum size of the flues of school
rooms attended by 50 pupils should be
a cross section of two square feet.

The foregoing facts have been duly
considered by engineers and architects
when planning school buildings in vil-
lages and larger places, but not applic-
able for the single school room in the
rural district, where two-thirds of the
children are receiving their education.
During that part of year that fire is not
needed ventilation is effected by opening
windows and doors, taking precautions
against draughts. To effect this the
window sash should be raised or lower-
ed with weights and cord.

A ventilated school room cannot be
comfortably heated, if open spaces under
the doors or cracks in the floor, or loose
wainscoting, tucked over unplastered
brick, permit frosty draughts to enter
and sweep along the floor to the
mouths of the flues. A room ventilated
by flues cannot be made so close
against the entrance of the frosty wind,
except by the flues entering the hot air
chamber.

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STIRLING CASH STORE.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY TO WEAR CLOTHING.

I don't want you to forget
that you can get here anything
and everything in the Cloth-
ing line, from a pair of Over-
alls at 50c. to fine Worsted
Suits at \$10, \$12 and \$13.

SPECIAL VALUE.

Men's Light Grey Tweed Suits,
well made, \$7.00.

Men's Brown Tweed Suits,
\$6.50.

Men's Grey Tweed Suits, \$6.00.

Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$3.50.

You can prove these prices
for yourself whether they are
good value or not. Will be
pleased to show them.

Children's Clothing, splen-
did, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25,
\$2.50, \$2.75, better still if you
want them.

Men's Flannelette Shirts,
25c.

Men's Knit Top Shirts
worth 75c. for 50c. Special
value.

See our window display this
week of Shirts, Neck Ties,
Braces, etc.

T. G. CLUTE.
Craige's Old Stand opposite
Foundry.

I have dwelt at length on the sub-
ject of ventilation, believing it at pre-
sent to be the one of most urgent
sanitary importance to our school room.
Of what use culturing the mind to such
a high degree if the body is too weak to
bear the pressure and strain of life's
battles? Of what use garrisoning the
jewels till their resplendent lustre dis-
tinctly shines in the eyes of the beholder,
if both casket and jewel are so soon to be
thrown into the pit? Why be anxious
to increase the size and value of the
cargo if the vessel is so poorly built
that the storms will surely wreck her
in mid-ocean?

There is said to be a scarcity of beef
cattle in the western States and prices
have advanced in Chicago and other
cities. The price of live stock is now
\$2 per hundred higher than last year,
and is likely to go still higher.

The interior of the East and Presby-
terian churches, which were burned on
Monday evening. A lamp was over-
turned in the library and before it could
be extinguished the fire had caused
about \$800 damage. It is covered by in-
surance.

A Winnipeg despatch states that a
large number of cheese factories and
creameries will be erected throughout
Manitoba this spring. The farmers of
many districts are turning their atten-
tion from wheat to diversified agricul-
ture. Fully 200 new factories are to be
erected which will largely increase the
output of this product from the province.

By the death of Col. Gilmour, of Onta-
rio, who left an estate valued at nearly
a million and a half, the Ontario Gov-
ernment receives succession duties
amounting to nearly \$140,000, a sum only
about \$10,000 less than the amount re-
ceived during the whole of last year.
The duties amounted in 1892 to \$78,878,
in 1893 to \$84,574, and in 1894 to \$194,704,
all of which is set apart to assist in de-
fraying the expenditure on asylums for
the insane, schools for deaf mutes and
for the blind, as well as hospitals and
other charities.

Dr. A. E. Bridger, a British physi-
cian, has declared that kissing is a sure
cure for dyspepsia. "In the act of kiss-
ing," states this dear doctor, we are
counteracting the most potent organic
cause of indigestion. The act of kiss-
ing is a most useful and healthful
exercise. It provides us with in-
finitesimal risk, for it provides us with
microbes useful for digestion." Truly
Dr. Bridger must have kissed and been
kissed by many sweet maids to render
such an undespotic verdict; and with-
out ungratefully quarreling with his
Medical Medicine, all of us will cheer-
fully accept his prescription—to be
taken as often as deemed necessary.
These kisses are not "useful for diges-
tion," but reasonably be taken both be-
fore and after meals without limiting
one's life to a homophonic dose.

Oxford Shirts 50cts.
You should have seen these Oxford
shirts sold. The Oak Hall, Belleville,
advertised them only once, and yet
they are fast disappearing. Some take
one-half dozen. We guarantee these
shirts worth 90c. or \$1.00, the material
will cost you 75c. Now think of this,
then take a good look at the garments,
and you will wonder how it is possible
for any store to sell such shirts for 50cts.
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appointment caused there by Emperor William's speech to Bismarck, which they say tends to dash the hopes of more amicable relations.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895.

Rumours of War.

As regularly as the spring season returns there are rumors of war between some of the great powers of Europe. Usually the outbreak has been predicted between some of the continental powers, as France and Germany, France and Italy, Germany and Russia. This spring the war scare has again appeared, and now trouble is predicted between Great Britain and France. One thing is certain, there has been a sharp interchange of notes between the two Governments, and this has arisen over African affairs. France has felt sore over the British occupation of Egypt ever since the British troops put down the revolt of Arabi Pasha, when France deserted England and left her to fight alone. Many times France has complained of the British occupation, and more than once has she incited the Egyptian government to revolt; but without effect. Britain has large interests in Egypt, which she is bound to protect, and her rule has been beneficial in every respect. Failing in this, it is now said that French expeditions in the southern Nile region have been trespassing on territory claimed by Great Britain, and on being questioned regarding the matter the French Government has evaded a direct reply. In other parts of Africa French expeditions have been caught trespassing, and this has been so frequently done, that it has appeared to the British to have the sanction of the French Government, and in consequence British patience is becoming exhausted, and loud murmurings of discontent are heard. Added to this the French press and people lose no opportunity of insulting Great Britain, and always claim that the latter is in the wrong; and from their bluster would leave the impression that they owned the whole of Africa and pretty much the rest of the world, and that all others were interlopers. This is not a thing that has just now happened for the first time, but has been the conduct of France for years, and in consequence a war spirit has gradually developed, till it is plain to be seen that a war between Great Britain and France would not be at all unpopular in the former country. Should such a war break out France would assuredly lose the great majority, if not all, of her foreign possessions, and with the British fleet able to command the seas, and to lay the principal seaports of France in ruins, a tribute would be exacted, as war indemnity, such as would make the indemnity paid to Germany look a mere bagatelle.

Prohibition Policies.

The secretary of the Dominion Alliance has accepted the secretaryship of the Temperance Union, which has been organized with the Rev. Dr. Galbraith, president of the Toronto Methodist Conference, as president. Speaking of the duty of voters the Alliance secretary says: Just as soon as the temperance men have learned to practice what they preach, and are willing to sacrifice their party predilections for the promotion of prohibition, so soon will they find legislators following their example and supporting prohibition regardless of party. The lesson is not that we should demand less of our legislators, but that we should demand more of ourselves. The prohibitionists, who certainly constitute a great majority of the Canadian electorate, had reached the point at which they would always put prohibition first in marking their ballots, the whole question would be solved.

Cure for Consumption.

From Germany comes the first official news of a great American discovery said to cure the most dreaded of diseases, consumption and cancer. Consul-General Delay Albertin, in a report to the State Department, says: "The discovery, which was announced late in March in the most serious and trustworthy medical school in Germany, is likely to receive considerable attention at the coming medical congress in Munich. The discovery was made by Dr. Louis Waldstein, a professor of medicine at the University of Berlin. Dr. Waldstein's researches have gone to the fountain source of these dreadful white corpuscles springing and by eliminating its action, the productiveness restores the condition of the blood, destroying poisonous germs. The importance of the discovery is likely to be far beyond those of Pasteur, Koch and others."

Mr. Hector Wagner was said by a flying board in Lockwood's sawmill near Enterprise and killed.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday last, after a session of about seven weeks duration.

The war between Japan and China is said to be over, and a treaty of peace signed between the two powers. The terms are stated to be: first, the independence of Korea; second, Japan's renunciation of the conquered provinces; third, Japan's retention of the Liaodong Peninsula; fourth, permanent cession of Formosa; fifth, indemnity of \$100,000,000; sixth, an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan.

THE DOCTRINE OF PRIMOGENITURE IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The First Born Was of Sacred Import Among the Jews—Greece, Germany, France, All Divide Equally Among the Children—The Law as it is in Canada.

Mr. Cecil claims to be the first writer who has, so to speak gone all round the world, and all through history, in search of primogeniture. He glances at the Jews with their habit of attaching a sacred import to the title of first born. In classical Greece he finds no trace of primogeniture. As in ancient Germany, equal division was the rule. The Mahomedans know nothing of it. They gave each male twice as much of the inheritance as two females, and so stopped by anticipation all nonsense about women's rights. The invading Teutons grafted primogeniture on the Roman jurisprudence by using his system of chieftainship as the thin end of the grafting wedge. It grew slowly among us as a feudal measure, but it was long after the Norman conquest before the descendants of the first-born obtained a settled priority over an elder representative of the previous generation. According to Sir Henry Maine, it owes its eventual supremacy to the pitifully low level of social organization which characterized the declining days of the Carolingian Empire. Any thing was better than chaos, and the old scheme was carrying affairs into that domain.

In the seventeenth century Jersey prayed for a law of entail to stop the piecemeal subdivision of its land, and its prayer was granted. "The children of the better sort, depending on their partitions, give not themselves to trades." It was a mistake, and the island is now slowly working its way back to the past stage of things. Our colonies take their own course, in this as in other matters. In Canada primogeniture has virtually disappeared. That is to say, it has not been enforced by law, and in practice no one thinks of making an eldest son. This is exactly the state of things in the United States. An American enjoys perfect liberty of bequest, but he rarely employs it in bequeathing all his children but one. A few of the older families have indulged in that luxury, and they have their reward, such as it is, in a hereditary succession of millionaires. But public opinion is altogether against the practice, and it is generally understood that such coarseness and brutality must be counteracted at least cost. In Lower Canada equal division is the rule, without distinction of sex, or primogeniture. The law is not of John's way of thinking. "An ancient estate should always go to males. It is mighty foolish to let a stranger have it because he marries your daughter and takes your name. As for an estate newly acquired by trade, you may give it if you will to the dog Towner, and let him keep his own name. The law of Canada compels even Towner to share and share alike with the rest of the family."

So, notoriously, they do in France. There is an equal distribution among all the children without distinction of sex or age. With this, however, as the principle, there is an option of leaving away a fraction of the property, and out of the fund thus created slightly increasing the share of any child. But each of the children is quite sure of getting a portion, and by that principle France stands or falls. It is the child's right, who understands, though our author fails to see it. The general diffusion, not of wealth, but of means, is the cornerstone of French prosperity. Everybody has something, the hope of something. None is so poor but he has his prospect of a little inheritance. Hence the enormous wealth of France, which the enormous wealth of the United States is destined to equal, with which the people, as distinct from the new financiers, rise millions in a single night at the back of a Government. Everything like it elsewhere in the world. —London Daily News.

Mr. Charles Baxter has arrived in San Francisco from Sacramento, Cal., having with him the manuscript of Robert Louis Stevenson's last works. The suggestion that the United States acquire a protectorate over Venezuela, by consent of the Venezuelan people, has been better to resist English aggression there, not approved in Mexico or Central America.

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Instead of a strike of weavers at the Atlantic Mills, Providence, R.I., Thursday morning saw operatives flood the mill gates locked, and the mill shut down, the entire 2,500 operatives being locked out.

Official advice received at the Japanese Legation in Washington on Friday from Japan indicate that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries and that the news of a definite conclusion of peace may be expected at any moment.

FOREIGN. The czar of Russia has decided that his son shall take place in Moscow next August.

Of the four thousand pictures sent to the Champs Elysees Salon this year, only 1,800 can be accepted.

It is reported that all is confusion in the city of Pekin, and the trouble threatens to culminate in a panic.

A wealthy English woman has married a colored man, who, previous to the union, had made his living as a clog dancer in variety halls.

A great deal is being said in London in relation to the weight. Shopkeepers do not look on the proposal with any great favor.

The German Foreign Office will demand an explanation from the Dole government of the deportation of Mr. Mullock, one of the Hawaiian exiles.

A disastrous fire at Toplitz, the famous Bohemian spa, destroyed 25 hotels and boarding houses and a large number of residences.

M. Zeidenhurst, a Dutch pianist, is causing a sensation in Paris, where he is being compared to Rubinstein. He will shortly appear in America.

The seat in the Academie des Sciences rendered vacant by the death of Ferdinand de Lesseps is to be occupied by M. Adolphe Carnot, brother of the late President of France.

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Advices from Chitral state that Col. Kelly, with 500 men from Golgi, succeeded on April 17 in crossing Sander Pass, which is 12,000 feet above the sea level. The party on Thursday were within 10 miles of Chitral.

M. Deloncle, the anti-English French Deputy, who has just returned from Cairo, attracted considerable attention, says that Egypt was never more tranquil than at the present time, and that the British petitions praying for a continuance of British rule in that country are only obtain by force.

FAVORED ELDEST SUN.

THE DOCTRINE OF PRIMOGENITURE IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

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NEW STYLES. BOOTS & SHOES.

W. S. MARTIN & CO'S. Price and Quality challenge Competition. We take Eggs for 'em.

Crossley's Carpets!

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that there are no carpets made superior to those manufactured by Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, of Halifax, England.

This season's patterns to be seen only at

Geo. Ritchie & Co's.

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE. P. S.—Another large importation of Carpets passed through the customs and put in stock yesterday.

The session of the Dominion Parliament will open at Ottawa to-day.

The Newfoundland delegates held their final meeting with the Government at Ottawa on Tuesday night, and left for home on Wednesday. It is said that terms have been arranged for the entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation, but that these terms will not be made public until submitted to Parliament.

On Monday night, shortly before midnight a big fire occurred at Newcomb Mills, a village about nine miles north of Brighton. A large frame grist mill owned by L. W. R. Terry and in which the fire originated was entirely consumed, as was also A. T. Dorland's general store, dwelling and post office. There was nothing saved from these buildings. Thos. Montgomery's dwelling was also consumed but contents saved. These properties were insured, but to what extent, or in what companies, is not known.

SEEDS!

We have all the leading varieties of Closer Seeds, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Meadow and Hard Fescue, Goose Wheat, Vetches, Kentucky Blue Grass, Lincoln and Gothland Oats, Mangold, Surnip, Carrot and Sugar Beet.

In fact we have what you want, and ask the privilege of showing you the finest Stock in the city, at right prices.

We pay cash for Eggs and Potatoes. J. C. HANLEY & CO., GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Then Write upon the other Side: Dear Sir, I have a large stock of Wall Paper (for mention Rooms) and too excellent (mention Prices) per single roll. I saw your advertisement in (mention Paper). Yours truly,

YOU will receive by return mail samples of the above, and which we positively guarantee to be the best and lowest in price than other houses in Canada. The samples will be large and in sets comprising Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper, and Borders, and will enable you to make a selection for an entire house as you sit in your own home and with your friends to assist in the selection.

It is impossible to convey to you the matter—our simply write the postal address above and we do all the rest—send you samples, enclosing order blanks, a guide "How to Paper or Economy in House Decoration," showing how to estimate the quantities required for the different rooms, and directions for ordering, etc., in fact we entirely relieve you of the trouble and anxiety of Wall Paper shopping. CAN WE SAY MORE? FACTORS. Can we say more? FACTORS. Our Mail Order Department reaches throughout the Dominion. We pay the express charges on all orders of a reasonable size. Full instructions will be sent.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE, ONT. 25¢ WALL PAPER from 5 cents to \$10 per roll.

Special value in House Drapery, Table Linens, Huck Towels, Crepe Towels, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Plain and Twilled Bleached Sheetings, Bath Mats, Butcher's Linen, Roller Towels, Linings, etc.

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STOP WEARING A TRUSS. By a new device recently patented in U. S. and Canada by CHAS. CLUTHE. (ESTABLISHED 1871) RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS. CHEAP BY MAIL. Your name to us means comfort to you. A Post Card will do.

CHAS. CLUTHE, 134 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

NEW GOODS!

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR TINWARE, Milk Cans, Dairy Pails, Milk Pans, Creamery Pails.

DAISY CHURNS, STONE CHURNS, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers.

SAP BUCKETS and SPOUTS, SCALES for home use, also, Platform for Dairy purposes.

MIXED PAINTS, full stock this week. Every can guaranteed. To those building, call and see me. I will not be underbid by either Edwille or Tru. GLPS, just arrived.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, WHYTE'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEARING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order. The celebrated WHYTE PLOW manufactured and Plow Points and Soles of any other kind in general use.

Cresting and Castings of all kinds. Special attention given to Repairing. ADAM GRAHAM.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MARE OR SEVER. Certain in its effects and never blunders.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL, COMPTON, ENGLAND.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

WE are now showing our New Importations in the following lines: Hemp Carpets, Smyrna Rugs, Union Carpets, Velvet Rugs, Wool Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Oilcloth Rugs, Linoleum Rugs, Velvet Carpets, Turin Mattings, etc. Floor Down Pillows, Axminster Carpets, Art Window Shades, Beautiful Art Squares, Drapery Silks, Linoleums and Oilcloths, Silk Fringes etc.

Also the very newest fashions: Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Coverings, Chintz Table Covers, Rosette Coverings, Lace Curtains, Irish Point Curtains, Curtain Poles & Fixtures, etc.

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Broken in Health
That Tired Feeling, Constipation
and Pain in the Back
Appetite and Health Restored by
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"For a number of years I have been troubled with general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. It was that time I saw a line in the paper about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, sure enough, I tried a great number of medicines but got no permanent relief from any of them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me just what I needed. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." *CHARLES STEELE, with Eric Reed, Printing Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.*

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, 24 easy to take. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

For Twenty-five Years

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

The Empire is Ample able to Develop her Own Industries.

Whatever may be the diplomatic settlement of the Chinese dilemma one result can scarcely fail to come about. The walls in which the Chinese mind has been built up as in a tomb will be so far shattered that light and air and growth will come to the incarcerated millions, shrouded for so many thousand years in ceremonies of tradition and bigotry. Celestial conceit has been perpetually flailed that even the literati will accept the inevitable fact that their civilization is a decrepit anachronism. The new "pou-to" is clearly indicated by the clear-sighted leadership of such forward-looking object hunters as the Marquis T'ung Chung Chi Tang and others who have been struggling for twenty-five years to lift China by the boot straps out of immobility and stagnation. The new movement of enlightenment and humiliation to break through the rigid crust into the subsoil. Li ceased to be a bigot in those days when with the assistance of Englishman Gordon he extinguished the flames of the Tai-Ping rebellion. He has since been the main factor in But Li and his school realized that the new capital of China in the monument he built. Two railways on the mainland, as well as one on the Island of Formosa; telegraph lines radiating throughout the empire; a great government iron and steel works at Hang-Chang; arsenals, dockyards, corporations, companies, organized on the joint stock plan; the manufacture of glass, cotton cloth, linen, brick and cutlery—all these things were effected by calling into being. They rendered millions of their ancient idlers capable of doing useful work, and have been a great revolution in the opinions of the literati who are really leaders of public opinion. Of course progress for a time will move slowly. But the opening of the Chinese mind to new impressions will have been accomplished.

How far China will be wiser to go and how far she will be wiser to stay in her generation is dubious. Whether she borrows to pay her war indemnity, or carries out the stocking loan and ultimately corner her own peasantry, as France did, the empire is amply able to develop her own industries. She will need an own purchase the directing genius of western teachers and engineers. But to that dangerous complication, which involves foreign ownership of the mines, will be wiser to go and likely that China will easily assent. The speculative man of the west may look to a golden future, but the conservative Chinese, who have been long being unwarmed. But if intellectual stupidity, against which the gods themselves even strive in vain, is the dominant factor, undoubtedly caused by accumulation of fire damp, which exploded by a blast in the breast of the gangway.

Twenty-three Bodies Recovered.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—23 bodies of miners, who lost their lives in the explosion at the Blue Canon mine, near Lake Whatcom, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, have been already recovered, so far as can be learned, only two of these in the mine when the explosion occurred. This disaster was undoubtedly caused by accumulation of fire damp, which exploded by a blast in the breast of the gangway.

The Shoemaker's Mistake.

Customer—These shoes you made for me require no man's stand them. You'll have to take them home.
Shoemaker—Ain't you a church member and don't you know better?

Hi! Bag pardos I thought you were.

HAGGERTY—In Rawdon, on April 17th, WM. HAGGERTY, aged 78 years.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office and Residence: Dr. Bontler's former residence, Stirling.

DR. W. W. BOYCE.
GRADUATE OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Fellow of Trinity College, Toronto, L.C. in Surgery, Ontario.
Specialties: Diseases of Women, Office over Brignall & Thompson's, Front St. E., Belleville.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC., Office over Dr. Parker's Drug Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, ETC., Office over Boldrick's store, Stirling.

STEWART MARSH.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Conveyancer, etc. Office, South Bridge St., over Wallace & Clark's, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., OFFICE, Bridge Street, Belleville, Ont. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

W. P. McMAHON.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Conveyancer, etc., Belleville, Ont. Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates. Offices, East side Front St.

FLINT & McCAMON.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public, etc. Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Money to loan at Lowest Rates and no Commission Charged.
Office—City Hall, Belleville.
JOHN J. B. FLINT. W. J. McCAMON.

JOHN S. BLACK.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR Taking Affidavits. Office, at residence, Front Street, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

STIRLING
ENGRAVING NO. 80.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in Oddfellows' Hall, the 2nd and 3rd Mondays evening of every month.
G. L. SCOTT, Chief Patriarch.
E. JACKMAN, Scribe.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, with special professional training, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

Dr. Wm. S. Cook, V.D., V.S.,
Stirling, Ontario.
GRADUATE IN HIGHEST HONORS at the Toronto Veterinary College. Graduate in highest honors at the Toronto Dental School. Registered member of the Veterinary Medical Society. Treats all diseases of the domesticated animals in the latest scientific and modern principles.
Dentistry, Castration, and Surgical Operations, a specialty.
All calls day or night. Telegraph or Telephone, promptly attended to.
Office opposite G. L. Scott's grocery. Consultation free. Charges low.
SALE AND LIVELY STABLES.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS,
JOHN MOORE,
Importer of Foreign Marble and Granite. A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Front St., next east of Jerome Conley's Cooper Shop.

GARDEN SEEDS.
We have the largest stock and best variety of Garden Seeds in town, at prices which will astonish you. A large shipment of Clover and Timothy Seed expected daily. Call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

We have just received a large supply of School Supplies, and are now ready to meet the wants of school children.

LOOK HERE.
Scribblers, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c.
10c. Exercise Books for 5c.
5c. Lead Pencils for 3c.
1c. Lead Pencils, 3 for 1c.
Slate Pencils for 1c.

Call and see our Combs. We have just received best bargains ever given at the NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. H. J. MEIKLEJOHN & CO.
The News-Argus to Jan. 1st, 60c.

A FEW OF THEM LEFT!

We still hold, of the goods saved from the big Toronto Fires,

TWO BALES OF COTTON,
Some 50 pcs. of PRINTS,
10 pcs. WAIST LINGS,
20 pcs. FLANNELLETTES,
15 pcs. TWEED, for Boys' and Men's Wear.

They are only very slightly damaged.

This Sale will only last for 10 days longer.

J. PATERSON,
SYNDICATE STORE,
BELLEVILLE.

HARNESS EMPORIUM!

HARNESS, WHIPS, LAP RUGS, COMBS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BRUSHES, SWEAT PADS, HARNESS OIL, AXLE GREASE, &c.

All of the best quality and manufacture, and at prices to suit all.

Remember we will not be undersold. Remember our old, reliable and well established shop.

Hard and Soft Wood for sale cheap.

JOHN MCGEE.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

For balance of 1895, for 60c.

Telegraphing and Telephoning.

I am agent for the North American Telegraph Co. and also the Telephone Department, and the Great North Western Telegraph Co. I have refitted my office in first class shape, and have now the best office on this division. A new office has been put on the trunk lines of the Telephone, therefore can give you first class connections to all points.

Some people think that these things don't cost anything, and they ought to have free service, or rather "dead head" whenever they want to use them. My office is going to be run on business principles, therefore it is strictly private, and no free messages allowed, as it don't pay the company to do business for nothing.

G. L. SCOTT, Agent.

Pure Quills
Make a better filling for Corsets than any other known material. "Featherbone" Corsets are tougher and more elastic than any other make, as they are entirely filled with quills (Featherbone).
To be had at all Retail Dry Goods Stores.

"MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO"

but we go on doing business at the Old Stand. The reason is

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

This season our Cash Price is lower than ever, and our stock complete.

Call and be convinced that you can make 85cts. go as far here as \$1.00 anywhere else.

P. WELCH & CO.
Springbrook, April 3rd, '95.

LOUTTIT'S...

CATARRH CURE!

A sure and effectual Remedy for CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, COLIC, SORE THROAT, TONSILLITIS and Deafness. 60 cents. At R. Parker's.

For Sale by Dr. H. J. Meiklejohn & Co.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO JANUARY 1st, 1896, 60c.

THE SEASONS COME AND GO,

—BUT THE—

Wilkinson Hat

GOES OUT CONTINUALLY FROM

Fred. Ward's, the Hatter.

Our New Spring Hats seem to have some MAGNETISM about them, as they appear to draw all the Boys' and Men's Heads under them.

**Good Styles,
Good Quality,
Good Assortment
and Right Prices**

is what people are after, and judging by the Rush we have had, they have found them all here.

5 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

—AND—

5 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

—MAKE—

10 DOLLARS

and will get you a Nobby Light Summer Suit, made to order, in the latest style.

See our Summer Shirts and Neckwear, at

FRED. T. WARD'S.
The People's Tailor and Furnisher.

Edison's Latest Invention.

The Kinetograph, and What it is.

An interviewer who recently visited the great wizard, Edison, at his home in New Jersey, gave the following account of his latest invention.

It is a combination of the photograph and kinetoscope, and on being questioned concerning it Mr. Edison said:—
"The object of this machine, is to afford the spectator two inventions in one. That is, two senses are simultaneously appealed to. Suppose, we will say, an opera is to be reproduced. The photograph already records the sound. The kinetoscope affords a view of the movements. Now, however, we wish to combine the two, and combine them far more effectively than over their distinct elements have heretofore been rendered by separate instruments."

"Thus, if one wished to hear and see the concert or the opera, it would only be necessary to sit down at home, look upon a screen and see the performance, reproduced exactly in every movement and at the same time the voices of the players and singers, the music of the orchestra, the various sounds that accompany a performance of this sort, will be reproduced exactly. The end attained is a perfect illusion. One really

HEARS AND SEES THE PLAY,

because the conditions precedent to the suitable impressions upon eye and ear are obtained."

Mr. Edison's hearing has improved very much in the past year, owing, perhaps, to his perfect physical condition. He spoke well and distinctly, and is never apparently as much impressed with the wonders he performs as are his workmen.

He was asked if ordinary sights and scenes, the Pope in the Vatican, or a speech at a mass meeting could be as effectively handled.

"For more than," he replied, "that is the least difficult part of the problem. Even now, the spectator could be treated to a perfect reproduction of Gladstone making a speech to the House of Commons. This would be shown life size, and so far as the spectator is concerned, would be the most perfect. For every word, every gesture of the grand old man, the gestures of each spectator and the sounds made on the occasion would be reproduced exactly. And, of course, 200 years hence, the same scene could be thrown up at will—a new way of recording history."

"Is not the mechanism very complicated?"

"Not more so than that of the kinetoscope and the photograph, and the difficulty now in the way is the adjustment of photographic apparatus in minutes of time. But it is not so. Certain flashes of motion are caught in ten forty-ninths of a second. But in preserving them, and in their reproduction, one or two obstacles are met with. The negative itself is very small—much larger than your thumb nail. In reproducing these postures and movements great care is necessary in maintaining proportions."

"To throw upon a screen a series of movements, each taking up an interval of time not longer, perhaps, than a fifth part of ten forty-ninths of a second, and at the same time to ensure fidelity, is the problem. As it is,

THERE ARE OCCASIONAL DISTORTIONS.

If a movement in the reproduction be not, so to speak, run out consecutively, that is, if looked upon as a change of posture, it will not be accurately photographed, although it occupied but the two hundredth part of a second, the effect will be distorted. Hence the extreme nicety required in the mechanism."

It would of course be out of place here to enter into any detail concerning the operation and the mechanism of the photograph. That invention has been explained over and over again. So, too, of the kinetoscope. But it will be noted that the combination of the two involves instantaneous action in harmony of the two; this is, on the surface no easy matter. The principle upon which it is effected, theoretically, is also well known. In fact the general principle has been pretty well saturated with information on the subject. But as far as the mechanical difficulty with which Mr. Edison is contending, it has remained unthought of. So the great discovery lingers on the threshold of its accomplishment. But it will not linger long. Electricity knows no delay.

"Perhaps by to-morrow," said Mr. Edison, "we may perfect the machinery. Perhaps we shall have to work another year upon it. In truth, it is a simple matter. It consists merely in adjusting thoroughly understood principles to a new contrivance which are made up of old contrivances. Were it not that we have such infinitely small sections of time to deal with, there would be no more to it at all. But as have told you, we know how to overcome the difficulty. We simply lack practice."

"Does it make any difference of what nature the representation to be produced is?"

"At present, yes. In time, however, it will not. The reproductions of such sights and sounds as those enacted

IN THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

would be very easy. The spectator could sit down in his drawing room or office and have the whole scene enacted in front of him. Nor would any special

apartment or any particular preparation be necessary. But with a grand opera, it would be more difficult. One must exercise great care in securing the ensemble. There are myriads of details connected with the tones, the gestures, the dress, the colors, the light and such like. It is proposed to give these with scrupulous fidelity. Hence the temporary cessation of progress. Although we could give all these impressions with comparative exactness, it is intended to be perfectly faithful to the original. It never does to perpetuate a half performance. It is as absorbing and apt to shake confidence in an invention. For myself, I have no doubt whatever of the outcome. Before many years we will have grand opera in every little village from coast to coast."

"What a way to write history!" he repeated, chiding the words of his questioner. "Well, I had never thought of that particularly, and yet it is a way to write it, isn't it? How much more effectively one could convey to future generations an idea of the President than words and writing could. In fact written records would cease to have their historical importance."

"Yet," went on the Wizard, "these things are not as wonderful as they seem. It appears to me that the people generally are not keeping pace with scientific progress. What do you think of the idea of vaccinating land? That experiment, I see, has actually been made with success. The object of this project is to support the old and the new. A decided effort upon the soil in which they grow. Now this process of nature has been successfully applied by science. What we may call an agricultural miracle is obtained and the impoverished soil into which it is introduced is almost at once bettered."

"The fertility of the soil is permanently fertilizing and cannot fail to effect in time, a revolution in farming."

The China-Japan Treaty

A Central News despatch from Tokio gives additional details of the treaty of peace, the principal features of which have already been published. The treaty secures to Japan entire freedom in the importation into China of steam engines and machinery for manufactures, and the same privileges are accorded to Japan in the matter of importing goods into China. The latter also grants to Japan extra territorial rights wherein in the matters of tariff and in the dispensation of justice Japan receives every privilege. The indemnity is payable in seven yearly installments at five per cent. Payment of the obligation within three years ceases the interest. In addition to the principal, the Chinese are to pay the returned prisoners and to inflict punishment upon Chinese who may have furnished supplies to the Japanese army and navy. China also binds herself to return Japanese prisoners unconditionally. The exchange of ratifications of the treaty will take place at Chefoo on the 25th inst.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Well informed circles here consider it inevitable that the European powers should revise the terms of the treaty arrived at between China and Japan. Russia, it is understood, is particularly determined upon taking this step, as the contemplated revision of the treaty involves danger to her interests in the far east.

It is true enough that one-half the people do not know how the other half lives. Stories of far away scenes do not impress the people of the truth of this, but those who live comfortably are easily convinced when they read of the sufferings of the poor. A young daughter of a respectable and capable seamstress applied, in answer to an advertisement, for work in a sewing machine in one of Toronto's large factories. Having got the position she commenced work on Monday.

The mother went in the evening to see how her daughter suited, and to learn the probable wages, when she was informed that all work was by the piece, and that her daughter had earned 52 cents during the whole week. The prices were stated to be 35 cents per dozen for men's shirts, and 65 cents per dozen for women's blouses, and operators were charged with thread, oil and breakages of needles. Figure the problem of life from this statement, and say then whether or not Tom Hood's Song of the Shirt was a realistic production.

No Skyrocket Advertising.

The Oak Hall, Belleville, in advertising belittles the public in as few words as possible what they have to sell and describe the article in as plain language as possible. The sky rocket advertising is a deal of noise, sticks pretty too, but look out for the "stick," its somewhere, you know, oftentimes in the air, often in the goods you buy.

STIRLING CASH STORE.

CLOTHING.

FINE READY TO WEAR CLOTHING.

I don't want you to forget that you can get here anything and everything in the Clothing line, from a pair of Overalls at 50c. to fine Worsted Suits at \$10, \$12 and \$13.

SPECIAL VALUE.

Men's Light Grey Tweed Suits, well made, \$7.00.

Men's Brown Tweed Suits, \$6.50.

Men's Grey Tweed Suits, \$6.00.

Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$3.50.

You can prove these prices for yourself whether they are good value or not. Will be pleased to show them.

Children's Clothing, splendid value, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, better still if you want them.

Men's Flannellette Shirts, 25c.

Men's Knit Top Shirts worth 75c. for 50c. Special value.

See our window display this week of Shirts, Neck Ties, Braces, etc.

T. G. CLUTE.
Craigie's Old Stand opposite Foundry.

HOUSE TO LET.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE ON THE EAST side of Henry St., in the village of Stirling. There are five acres of land attached and the house will be leased with or without the land as may be desired. Apply to WM. GOULD.

TO THE LADIES.

PROF. O. H. DELAMONTE'S SCIENTIFIC Dress Cutting will be taught at Conley Block, for a few days. With this scientific Tailor System, we teach you to cut every garment worn by man or woman or child, so that the dress is perfect. This system adjusts itself to the changes of fashion.

JUDICIAL SALE!

In the High Court of Justice, CHANCERY DIVISION.

Re Fairman, Smart vs. Fairman.

PURSUANT TO THE JUDGMENT MADE in this action on the 27th day of March, 1895, the premises will be sold by public auction, under the approval of the Local Master at Belleville, on Saturday, the 11th day of May, 1895, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Scott House, in the Village of Stirling, the following valuable real estate, consisting of the south-east quarter of the west half of Lot 1 of the Township of Hastings, in the County of Hastings, containing 25 acres.

There are erected on the premises a log house, a log barn and a frame driving shed. The property will be sold subject to reserve bid fixed by the Master.

A deposit of \$1000 the purchaser shall pay down a deposit in the proportion of 20 for every \$100 of the purchase money and the balance within one month thereafter without interest. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

There is time and place there will also be sold a portable steam engine, 10 horse power, the property of George W. Hall, of Stirling, Ontario. This engine has only run one season and is in good running order. Also, one (Advance) threshing machine, manufactured by the McPherson Company, of Elgin, Ontario, and has also been used one season.

TERMS OF SALE FOR PERSONALTY.—Ten per cent. down, and the balance within 30 days without interest. For further particulars apply at the law office of J. EARL HALLIWELL, Esq., Stirling, and Messrs. BEIL & BIGGAR, Belleville.

Dated the 23rd April, A.D. 1895.

FRESH LIME.

ANY quantity of good Fresh Lime for sale on and after Monday, the 23rd April.

JAS. COULTS,
Lot 14, 4th Con. Lawdon.

The I. O. O. F. of Madoc have organized a brass band.

Geo. W. Walker, Dentist, Belleville, visits Stirling 1st and 2nd Tuesday in every month. Rooms in Stirling House.

The office of the Bowmanville Statesman was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. The loss was heavy. There was an insurance of \$8,000.

Take a Look Anyway.

You have often heard that in the United States you can get just as nice clothing ready-to-wear as you can to order. Now how do you know that you can't get the same here? Have you ever tried? The Oak Hall, Belleville, are trying very hard to introduce this high class ready-to-wear clothing. Some are willing to be convinced, others will not look. There's money in taking the look.

The last report of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs gives some very interesting figures relative to the Indians of the Dominion. The Indian population of Canada numbers 100,227. Of this number, Ontario has 17,630; Quebec, 11,859; Nova Scotia, 2,141; New Brunswick, 1,618; Prince Edward Island, 285; British Columbia, 25,807; Manitoba, 9,436; Northwest Territories, 14,273; Athabasca and Mackenzie River district, 5,589; Peace River district, 1,725; Nelson and Churchill Rivers district, 852; Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Labrador, 1,000; Arctic coast, 4,000.

The Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa on Thursday last by the Governor General, with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the throne did not contain any items of special interest. It stated that the appeal in the Manitoba schools case had been heard and the decision communicated to the legislature of Manitoba. The bill of fare provided by the Government for the consideration of Parliament does not indicate that there will be any large amount of new legislation proposed this session. It is true that the Insolvency Bill and the Joint Stock Companies act, which were introduced last year but not passed, are again promised for this session, but it is doubtful whether the Government will press an Insolvency bill in the House until the parties most directly interested in such a measure the bankers and traders—can get a little more unanimous in their ideas of what such an act ought to be than they appeared to be when the bill was before the Senate committee last year. As to the Joint Stock Companies act, it is the same as the bill introduced last year it contains some very material changes from the existing act, and will afford the House ample scope for some careful and useful legislation.

The Manitoba schools question is still agitating the people of the Dominion, and was to the front in the recent bye-elections, though it did not seem to affect the result. It is likely to be one of the most troublesome questions before the present session of Parliament, as notices of motions were placed on the order paper immediately after the opening ceremonies had been concluded. As far as Manitoba herself is concerned it appears from reports received that there is little probability of her doing anything in the matter, as they believe their present system of national schools to be the best. The Manitoba legislature will meet again on May 9th when premier Greenway will state what action, if any, his government will take in reference to the remedial order. Until the action of the Manitoba government is known the Dominion government can do nothing. If the Manitoba government does not enact remedial legislation of some kind, then the matter comes back, not to the Dominion government, but to the Dominion parliament. The Dominion parliament is not likely to enact any legislation that would trespass on the constitution of Manitoba—that constitution gives that province the sole and exclusive control of her schools. The Dominion parliament may enact legislation which will be of a remedial character, but she cannot, without wrenching the constitution, restore to Manitoba separate schools, to be supported by moneys of the state. No good subject would desire this to be done, and it is doubtful if anyone, French or English, expects that anything will be done that is not clearly within the constitution.

Canada and Great Britain.

From the Trade and Navigation returns just issued it is learned that while there was a decrease of over a million dollars in our total exports last year, there was an increase of four and a half millions in our shipments to Great Britain, of \$298,000 in our sales to the West Indies, of \$224,000 in our exports to Newfoundland, and of \$34,000 in the products sent to Australia. Thus, while there was a falling-off in our total trade, there was a marked advance in our dealings with those portions of the world which are under the British flag.

In 1891 Canada exported \$589,000 worth of bacon to Great Britain, and in 1894 \$2,748,000 worth. In the same period our exports of hams increased from \$36,000 to \$166,000. Our dead meat industry will soon rival the cheese trade.

Even our butter trade is picking up, there having been an increase from \$440,000 to \$936,000 in the value of the shipments to Great Britain since 1891.

The six leading items in Canadian exports last year were: Animals and their products, \$31,881,000; forest products, \$26,355,000; fisheries, \$11,022,000; manufactures, \$7,692,000; minerals, \$5,801,000.

The sales of Canadian produce in Great Britain last year were more than double the sales of similar produce in the United States. This fact should be sufficient to prove where Canada's best market really is.

A little over \$100,000,000 worth of

Canadian products were sold abroad last year, and of this total no less than \$66,138,000 worth found a market within the other portions of the Empire.

In three years Canada's exports of eggs to Great Britain have increased from \$83,000 to \$503,000. The future of this industry which at its inception was pronounced incapable of success is now assured.

Three years ago it was thought Canada was doing a big thing in exporting nine and a half million dollars worth of cheese, but last year our exports in this line were valued at \$15,439,000.

A Valuable Acquisition.

Canadians do not need to be convinced that Newfoundland will prove a valuable province of the Dominion. They are well aware of its worth to Canada. First and foremost, there are its two hundred and seven thousand industrious, frugal, hardy people of the same race, same religion, same speech, same ways of thinking, same powers of self-government as ourselves. Had Newfoundland such a population as Jamaica, for instance, we might be dubious about its making, at least at once, a very successful self-governing province fit to take an equal place with the rest of the fair sisterhood of the Dominion. As it is, Newfoundlanders will take their part in governing the Dominion as naturally as ducks take to water, and we will have no cause to waver to fear any new or embarrassing increase in our population. As a matter of fact, we would be certain to arise did we, for instance, contemplate annexing the Sandwich Islands, as the United States does. A quarter of a million of British men and women, who will be Canadians from the start, make a very welcome addition to the Canadian people. In time of peace or in time of war we will have cause to rejoice. "As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate." The seamen and merchants of the island province of the Dominion, as Newfoundland will be when she comes in, will certainly be in the position to speak with the enemy at the gate, for Newfoundland is at the gate of the highway of Canada. And that fact alone constitutes an unanswerable argument for receiving her whenever she is ready to come. Large as is the land of the island, rich in her natural resources, as fine as her climate is for the breeding of strong men, well calculated as her industries are for training a hardy, fearless fighting population, it is not altogether for these that Newfoundland is valuable to Canada. It is because she is in everything but her political condition already a part of Canada that Canada's need and desire for her is imperative. She is, and has been ever since the formation of the Dominion, a member of our body of which her natural resources are the hand which has been asleep. It is well for both the body and the sleeping member when the circulation of the blood is restored; both become mutually serviceable. Newfoundland's timber, mineral, agricultural and fishing resources will be chiefly valuable to herself and her own population; she is not going to surrender the control of any of these but her fisheries to the Dominion; but when Newfoundlanders are Canadians the rest of Canada will, of course, prosper through her manufacturing development of these resources. And their progress will be hastened by the restoration of the circulation of the blood of commerce between Canada and Newfoundland. The interprovincial trade which will immediately spring up between the eastern provinces and Newfoundland ought to tell perceptibly upon the development of all the Dominion, but especially of Newfoundland. It will afford new and considerable markets for our manufacturers and produce merchants, as well as encourage shipping between the island and mainland provinces. However, as we have said, it is because Newfoundland is so closely connected in every way with the Dominion, is so much a part of the Dominion, that Canada feels the need of her, just as a man feels the need of a limb which is half paralyzed because the circulation of the blood has been partly stopped.—Witness.

The four bye-elections which took place on Wednesday of last week resulted as follows: In Haldimand, Dr. Montague was re-elected by a majority of 94. In Vercheres, Quebec, Mr. Geoffrion Liberal, was elected by a majority of 191. In Quebec West, Mr. Dobbell, Independent, was elected by a majority of seven over Mr. Thos. McGreevy. In Antigonish, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. McIsaac, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 114.

Fatal Result of Delay.

Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! But prudently take a few doses of Scott's Emulsion immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath and Smothering Sleep. One dose convinces. Sold by R. Parker.

The late Miss Burdett, of Belleville, left an estate valued at \$75,000.

Field mice have done much damage to fruit trees in Prince Edward. In one orchard 100 young fruit trees were lost.

Twoed claims to be the most prosperous village of the district, having grown greatly since the advent of the B. of Q. Ry.

The Oddfellows of Actinolite (Bridge-water) have purchased the hall lately vacated by the Cavalry Army and are fitting it up for use.

A great fire in the village of Tanworth on Friday night last destroyed the best part of the village. It started about midnight at one of the hotels. Two hotels, the Methodist Church, five stores and other buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$80,000, on which there is an insurance of \$17,000.

A sad case of death from exposure took place near Brockville last week. The following despatch explains the event:—What mystery there was surrounding the death of Miss Stevenson, at Frankville, was cleared up by the inquiry by Coroner Vaux, and the many wild rumors of murder and suicide were set at rest. The jury returned a verdict of death from exposure. The evidence of the searching party went to show that the unfortunate girl had been here to a swamp near the village, evidently in search of wild flowers, and had her boots and rubbers were found at different places, where the boggy nature of the ground had dragged them off. Those who found her body testified that her clothing was wet up to the breast, and from the trail on the ground the supposition is that being too exhausted to walk home, she dragged herself to the fence corner, where she thought she could sleep over night, but continued exposure and exhaustion caused her death. Miss Lily Stevenson was 18 years of age, the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Stevenson, and her brother is rector of Frankville. She left her home Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the finding of the jury explains what afterwards occurred.

In the Dominion Parliament Mr. Mulock has given notice of two bills—one to reduce the salary and allowances of the Governor-General to \$25,000 a year and the other to prohibit the acceptance of railway passes by members of Parliament. The Toronto News says: "An expenditure of \$114,000, which is the average amount now spent annually on the purely ornamental office of Governor-General, is certainly a considerable sum for the resources of the country. The sum named by the member for North York is ample for all legitimate purposes; and, if the curtailment proposed is made, not only will public money be saved for more useful purposes, but there will be less of these absurd vice-regal functions which set a bad example to the country. The capital which civil servants and members of the House cannot keep up with and be honest. The passage of the Anti-Pass bill is even more desirable than the one relating to the office of Governor-General. All the arguments which have been urged against the acceptance of the transportation by members of the Legislature for and will be of greater temptation to return the favor done them by carrying corporations. The division on Mr. Mulock's bill is eagerly watched for and it will not be well for any Ontario member, at all events, who gets on the wrong side.

ODD FORMS OF MONEY.

Straw Mats, Shells and Other Primitive Mediums of Exchange.

In the Portuguese possessions of Angola, before the year 1800, the circulating medium consisted of small mats woven from a species of straw, and which the natives called libongos. Each libongo represented a value of one real. The substitution of copper coin for this curious straw money came near bringing about a revolution, and was the cause of the death of many of the natives. The trade among the aborigines of California, sears of abalone (Haliotides) have been highly esteemed both for their beauty and their importance when used as a medium of exchange. The shells in the latter case being cut into strips of from one to two inches in length, according to the curvature of the shell, and about one-eighth of an inch long. These were strung on a string and used both as money and ornaments. The string bore the name of ulho or ulmo. As an illustration of the purchasing power of an abalone, it may be stated that in New Mexico a house has been traded for a single shell.

The reign of Henry I. down to the period of the establishment of the bank of England, the legal tender money of England was fabricated out of wood. This instrument was called an exchange tally, and, by virtue of it, the holder was entitled to receive from the crown the value prescribed thereon. It really consisted of one half of a four-sided rod, or staff, on which, when in its entire state, the sum it purported to represent was carved in unvarnished wood, varying from a few thousands, hundreds, scores, pounds, shillings and pence. For the advantage of those who could read the sum was written in Latin on two sides of the staff, and, finally, with a knife and mallet the staff itself was split in two longitudinally. One half, called the tally, or check, was given to the person for whose service it was intended; the other half, called the counter tally, was laid up for safe keeping, and its responsibility should be brought in by the person who had last given value for it.

Its intrinsic value was, of course, only that of the wood of which it was composed, but, by representation, it denoted large sums. It was a current token of real money and served actually to distribute it from man to man by way of exchange. From this primitive tally was derived the exchequer bill, first introduced in 1696 by Sir John Lowthion, the chamberlain of the exchequer. The word "bill," too, was no doubt derived from the old French billes, which means a staff. Bank post bills and bills of exchange are in our day come from the same wooden base, and soldiers in England are still said to be "billed," i.e., formerly they carried wooden "bills" for tallies to the victuals upon whom they were quartered. In olden times officers of the army who were taken into the King's own pay were said to be put on the staff—that is, they were paid with exchequer tallies, or wooden money.—London Public Opinion.

NEW STYLES IN BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—
W. S. MARTIN & CO'S.
Price and Quality challenge Competition.
We take Eggs for 'em.

Crossley's . . . Carpets!

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that there are no carpets made superior to those manufactured by Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, of Halifax, England.

This season's patterns to be seen only at

Geo. Ritchie & Co's.

IMPORTERS, BELLEVILLE.

P. S.—Another large importation of Carpets passed through the customs and put in stock yesterday.

North Oxford license commissioners have ordered the closing of all bars at 9:30 in the evening.

Last week 150 French-Canadians left Michigan to return to Canada to take up land and make their homes.

Although the aggregate of Canada's exports fell off by a million dollars last year there was an increase of four and a half millions in our shipments to Great Britain. The Mother Country continues to hold the lead as the best market we have to sell in.

The dispute in the British boot and shoe trade, which commenced in the middle of March, growing out of the introduction of American machinery, etc., and which threw some 200,000 operatives all over Great Britain out of work, was settled on Saturday by a compromise arrangement.

The Pope has addressed an Encyclical letter to the English people with regard to the union of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches.

A little girl at Ottawa named Emma Thomas was trying to get through a window when the sash fell on her and she was choked to death.

"I Want . . . Money!"

This is the general cry after the

Accident or Life

Is over. You can get it promptly if you insure with

S. BURROWS,
GENERAL AGENT

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY
J. G. DAVISON, Auctioneer, Special Agent.

SPRING 1895.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

BELLEVILLE.

We are now showing our New Imports in the following lines:

Special value in House Drapery, Table Linens, Huck Towels, Table Cloths, Crochet Towels, Linen Doilies, Danish Coverings, Table and twilled Bleached Turkish Towels, Sheetings, Bath Mitts, Butcher's Linen, Circular Pillow Cottons, Ringed, etc. It would be impossible to enumerate each and every article in our House Furnishing Department, but we cordially invite intending purchasers to give us a call, as we are bound to lead the trade in this department.

DAVENDVOORT & GIBSON,

Successors to the late J. W. Dunnet.

STOP WEARING A TRUSS

By a new device recently patented in U. S. and Canada by **CHAS. CLUTHE**

ESTABLISHED 1871

RUPTURE

CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE

WITHOUT A TRUSS

CHAS. CLUTHE

134 KING ST. WEST

Age of person or case immaterial.

CHAS. CLUTHE

Age of person or case immaterial.

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CHAS. CLUTHE

NEW GOODS!

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR **TINWARE,**

Milk Cans, Dairy Pails, Milk Pans, Cream Pails.

DAISY CHURNS, STONE CHURNS,

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers

SAP BUCKETS and SPOUTS,

SCALES for home use, also, Platform for Dairy purposes.

MIXED PAINTS,

full stock this week. Every can guaranteed.

To those building, call and see me. I will not be undersold by either Belleville or Trenton. A new lot of TINE and CEDAR SHINGLES, just arrived.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

WHYTE'S FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

CAMPBELLFORD.

Having rented the above shop, I am in a position to do all kinds of work on

MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES,

BOILERS, SHAFTING, GEAR-

ING, HANGERS, ETC.

Patterns not on hand made to order.

The celebrated **WHYTE PLOW**

manufactured and Plow Points and

Soles of any other kind in general use.

Creasing and Castings of all kinds.

Special attention given to Repairing.

ADAM GRAHAM.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain to cure all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE.

Dr. J. B. Kendall, U.S. Dispensary, N.Y.

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TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

Welland canal is open.
Cholera has broken out at Mecca.
Mr. Geoffroy's official shows in Vancouver is ill.
Prof. Huxley's condition shows no improvement.

Hon. Dr. Montague's correct majority in Parliament was 88.
North Ontario prohibitionists meet at Canbyton May 8.
Bar rooms in North Oxford will close at 10:30 p.m. hereafter.

The life of the Prince of Wales is said to be insured for \$10,000,000.
Newfoundland delegates have arrived at St. John's on Tuesday.
Capt. Donald and Lieut. Clapp have resigned from the 10th Battalion.

Mrs. Hanson, an old resident of Belleville, died in the hospital on Saturday.
M. Felix Faure, President of France, will shortly visit the Queen at Windsor.
A plot has been discovered to dethrone the King of Corea by means of a revolution.

Londoners expect to have the electric road to Springfield complete by May 24.
The steamer Armenia has begun regular trips between Belleville and Bay of Quinte.
Dr. Archibald Funn, D.D., dean of Westminister, has been appointed. Canon of Canterbury.

Daylight shot have so far accepted for the Bismarck train, while two have declined.
The Driland hotel, at Nicola Lake, B.C., has been destroyed by fire, with the loss of two lives.
Mr. J. H. Hocking, a Winnipeg newspaper man, formerly of Listowel and Guelph, is dead.

The results of Hocking's elv's accounts shows a balance of nearly a million dollars in the city's favor.
Prominent cattlemen from Eastern Canada are purchasing cattle at Winnipeg for shipment to England.
H.M.S. Pelican has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda, to fit out for the Newfoundland fishery protection service.

The Hamilton, Grimsby and Deseronto Electric railway carried 60,000 passengers the first six months after it was opened.
An infant daughter of Moses St. Pierre, section man of the G. T. & N. Railway siding, was accidentally burned to death on Saturday.

The London Standard says Great Britain's policy in regard to Japan and China will be one of quiet, vigilant self-protection.
The London Times, commenting on the Pope's encyclical, says the re-union of the Anglican and Roman Churches is a mere dream.
Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the late Irish leader, was seriously assaulted on Friday by highwaymen, at Bordenstown, N. J.

Charles Knox, of New York, well known as the maker of hats bearing his name, is dead. He was seventy-seven years of age.
Kathleen, the eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, is dead. Mr. Davitt has just arrived in Australia from England.

North Ontario prohibitionists will meet at Canbyton on May 3, and will be addressed by Mr. W. W. Buchanan and other prohibition speakers.
The elections for members of the Legislative Assembly have resulted in the return of a large Government majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, ex-speaker of the British House of Commons, has been elevated to the peerage with the title of viscount.
A little girl at Ottawa named Emma Thomas was trying to get through a window on Friday when the sash fell on her and she was choked to death.

A despatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says the new ports to be opened in China are Hanchow, Shiao King, Chentu, Pekin and Kai Fong.
At the Bow street Court on London on Friday Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor were committed for trial. The magistrate refused the application for bail.

A monument to the founders of Montreal will be inaugurated on May 1st. Mayor Villeneuve and Lieutenant-Governor Chaplain will be present.
Mr. Philip H. Pettigall, a farmer living on the shore of Lake Ontario, near Wellington, was found in his barn on Friday with a part of his head blown off.

A New York paper says that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, recently a successful applicant for divorce, was to have married Mr. O. H. P. Belmont in London on Thursday.
The London Trades and Labor Council have taken steps to have a standard rate of wages by-law for municipal contracts voted before the City Council at an early sitting.

Another cut has been made at Cleveland in the wholesale price of Massillon coal, lump now selling for \$1.30 per ton. The retail price has fallen rapidly from \$3.25 to \$2.00.
The San Francisco coroner's jury on Friday rendered a verdict charging Duran with the death of Minnie Williams, whose body was found in the church.

The car accidents at their annual meeting at San Francisco on Friday election as President James O'Brien, superintendent of the car service of the Canadian Pacific, Montreal.
At the intersection of the archbishop's office of the provincial and territorial bodies, Marshal Campos has suggested the sentences of the mutinous members of the Siam Battalion, Cuba.

Laurier, in the House of Commons on Friday night, alluding to the death of Sir John Thompson, referred to it as a tender consideration of the majestic principles of the Unity of the Empire.
A number of prominent cattle men from Eastern Canada have arrived at Winnipeg looking for cattle for English shipment. There have gone up owing to the American embargo and there is less competition.

The historic old town of Lexington, Mass., where the first gun of the revolutionary war, "the shot heard 'round the world," was fired one hundred and twenty years ago, on Friday observed the anniversary of the battle.

James Russell, aged 24 years, was arrested at a meeting on Friday for placing a tie on the L. & P. S. R. R., in front of the train. He admitted the act, and said it was for the purpose of stopping the train and getting a ride.

In response to a large delegation of temperance workers, who are for the enforcement of restrictions on the sale of liquor, the Ontario License Commissioners decided that it would be best not to disturb the existing hours until after the next session, pending the Government's decision.

A RECORD OF DEATH.

Unfortunates Who Were Cut Off in a Violent Way.

BODY FOUND ON THE TRACK.

A Little Girl Run Down by a Train and Instantly Killed Near Paisley—A Father Saves His Son But—Loses His Own Life—Other Accidents.

Rosely, April 24.—The body of a young man, about 25 years of age, was found on the Michigan Central railway track, a short distance west of here yesterday. From papers found in his pockets he is supposed to be Charles Schneider, of Detroit. He was about five feet seven inches in height, eight 100 lbs., dressed in a black, tweed suit, black derby hat, and the index finger of left hand is off at the middle joint. He has dark sandy hair and mustache.

Found His Young Wife Dead.
Bloomfield, April 24.—At West Lake Shore, about five miles from here, on Monday evening, Mrs. Harry Rathburn was found by a child on the tracks, lying dead from his work on the train, lying dead in the doorway. The deceased was only two months married, and was a niece of Captain J. H. Bell, of this town.

A Child Instantly Killed.
Paisley, Ont., April 24.—Yesterday as the train from the south, known as No. 5, was nearing Paisley, Engineer Prime, who was in charge of the train, and when very close the dog sprang from the track only to reveal the awful sight that a child about two and a half years of age had been killed by the train, and near, struck the child on the head, knocking it from the wheels, but inflicting instant death. The driver stopped the train and went back to the engine, and found the child lying on the tracks, and went immediately to the place, but after viewing the remains considered an inquest unnecessary.

Two Sad Cases.
Halifax, April 24.—On Monday evening, at West Plains, James Amiro was found by a child on the tracks, lying dead from his work on the train, lying dead in the doorway. The deceased was only two months married, and was a niece of Captain J. H. Bell, of this town.

At Yarmouth yesterday, the 2-year-old son of Clarence Dunn was scalded to death by a pot of boiling water, which fell on himself. His mother had gone into the porch to procure some cold water to put into it, when the child ran ahead and stumbled into it. The child lingered twenty-four hours in distressing agony.

Carousal and Death.
Amherst, Wis., April 24.—Word has just been received here that seven Polish immigrants, who were working on the town of Wild Rose, Wausau county, have been burned to death. Their shanty caught fire and they perished in the flames. The shanty was built of straw and was filled with a number of kegs of beer, and it is supposed were all drunk in the shanty when the fire occurred. Their names are unknown.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.
Prof. Goldwin Smith Confers With the Investigating Commissioners.
Toronto, April 24.—The University commission yesterday held a private conference with Prof. Goldwin Smith regarding the governing of the University. Mr. Smith is in the establishment of something in the nature of a University court for disciplinary purposes. He recommended that the medical faculty, so far as it was professional, should be severed from the University and formed into an independent body.

With regard to students' societies and students' unions, he gave his opinion that the more they were left to themselves and the less the University had to do with them, except in cases serious enough to warrant intervention by the University. He concurred in the establishment of a new council consisting of the joint professors of both the University and college. He also recommended that in the case of the University and the University College of distinguishing between the College and the University jurisdiction, and pointing out the lines to be observed.

His last recommendation, which was an extremely important one, was that the University should be severed from the Provincial Council, and that its establishment should be placed in its own hands, to be administered through a committee of the Senate, or such a body as might be established, in which all appointments be vested. In the hands of the University. In case of legislation by the Senate, its enactments should perhaps be submitted to the Provincial Council, or in some other way to the Government for ratification.

MGRY VETS ITS.
His Friends Were a Round Town.
Quebec, April 24.—A large crowd was waiting in the court yesterday to see the result of the Quebec Westchester account. At half past three Hon. Thos. McCreary brought to his anxious friends his tidings that he was declared friend by seven majority. Cheers were given for the late justice of the peace, and all the court house messengers and clerks.

Mr. McCreary will await the official decision on his appeal, which will be documents on his appeal by Judge Andrews and he will be in Ottawa Monday to take his seat.
A large number of friends of the newly elected Mayor of Quebec Westchester followed him around the streets forming his constituency, every one bearing a torch. The procession was headed by a band of music.

A Splendid New Steamer.
Collingwood, April 24.—The new steamer Majesty of the Great Northern Transit Co. was launched yesterday at the dock here. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of people. The ship is a fine specimen of modern shipbuilding, and is expected to be a great success.

Outbreak of the Plague.
Hong Kong, April 24.—The Government is informed that the Bubonic plague is epidemic on Miao and Hailan islands, and is being imported from both islands has been prohibited.

AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Who Died in Detroit Under Circumstances Pointing to Crime.

Detroit, April 24.—A young English girl, Emily Hall, died at a lying-in-hospital here Saturday under circumstances which point to a violent death. Dr. Lane, who kept the hospital, and his wife have been arrested and are being closely confined in jail. The girl, who was only 17 years of age, was found dead in her room. It is claimed that a clergyman of the Church of England was responsible for the death. The girl's father, who is a well-known merchant, is now in England, and is being sought for by the police. The girl's mother, who is also a well-known merchant, is now in England, and is being sought for by the police.

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ANOTHER GLACIAL PERIOD.

Geologists Think the World May Be Frozen Up Again.

The question of whether recent and long continued observations do not point to the event of a new glacial period, or a new ice age, is a subject which has been discussed in the most interesting way. The question is whether the world is now entering a new glacial period, or a new ice age. The question is whether the world is now entering a new glacial period, or a new ice age.

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NEWSY NOTES.

A spring of good water on a claim in Oklahoma adds \$500 to the value of the claim.

Thomas Jefferson Linn, who died at Lynn, Mass., recently, witnessed from a rock at Nahant the sea fight between the Chesapeake and the Shannon in the year of 1812.

Captain Paul Boynton, who was correspondent in a recent divorce suit in London, was found guilty of being ordered to pay \$750 to the injured husband, and Henry B. Hyde is president of a New York life insurance company which can afford to pay him a salary of \$100,000 a year. This is the biggest salary known in the American business world.

On the field of Waterloo a topaz seal, set in gold, was recently found, bearing the arms and motto of Viscount Harrington. It belonged to Knigh Barrington, who was killed at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, and had lain undiscovered for nearly eighty years.

Every year Worth sent to the Empress Eugenie a large bouquet of Parma violets tied with a murex ribbon on which was his name embroidered in gold. This was in memory of her patronage at the time when her crown could make or ruin a Paris tradesman.

ABOUT PEOPLE IN GENERAL.
The Prince of Wales is fifty-four years old and in very good health. He is said to be very reluctant to wear a King's crown.

The first teacher of Latin in New York City was Dr. Alexander, Carolus Curtius. He came from Amsterdam in 1694.

Mrs. Gladstone made an address to a visiting delegation the other day, and after she had concluded the Grand Old Man said: "The fact is, ladies, are not taking much to public speech, and if they persevere and keep steady to it they will beat the men."

S. R. Crockett, the "Strickland Minister," who was but recently the pastor of a Scotch church at a salary of \$1,200 a year, is now a writer with an assured income of \$5,000.

Gen. Noel Dow, the prohibitionist pioneer, has just rounded the further corner of his ninth decade, and with no stimulus but his strong purpose has started out to finish the century.

A bust of John Couch Adams, who shares with Leverrier the honor of discovering the planet Neptune, has been set up opposite the bust of Sir John Herschel in the Great Hall of St. John's College, Cambridge, the college of which both astronomers were fellows.

GOES TO EUROPE FOR TREATMENT.

Suffering For Years from Insomnia and Nervous Debility—Prostrated, Exhausted—No Vitality—No Rest Until "Nature's Sweet Restorer," South American Nervine Tonic, Built up the Nervous Organism, and Gave Back to the Worn and Exhausted Nerve-Centres their Wanted Vigor.

When Dr. Johnston had defined oats as a "grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland is given to the people," Lord Elphinstone triumphantly retorted, "But where will you find such horses and such men?" We may admire the patriotism, but we must regret the lord's mendacity of his lordship, for he must have known how dirty, slow and slovenly his rural countrymen were.

The food of the people was poor, for they had nothing to cook except oat and barley meal and greens from their yard, and for no other vegetables were known, and beef or mutton they seldom saw, and pigs' flesh they would not eat if they had it. Their drink was fermented sawy, kept for a year in barrels, or ale made from malt and heather. Milk they rarely had, for the meager cows provided only two or three pints a day, and that was kept sour from being in foul dishes.

No severe were the people to cleanliness, but the better of it consisted in the number of cows' hairs in it and was churned in kims, which were kept filthy because it was "uncanny" to wash them. The men clad in their rugged, homespun plaids, with shirts changed twice a year at Martinmas and Whitt Sunday—and feet without shoes, save on Sabbath—were not much to be envied, miserably dirty, and their skin hair and withered from exposure outside and the heat and indoor, and subject to the chronic diseases that dirt alone engenders.—Scottish Review.

A Writer's Trials.
"The man who writes," remarked a young fellow who has done a good deal of work for newspapers and periodicals, "has to lead a life of constant strain, and a tremendous demand for brain power. Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, B.C.L., J.P., etc., has for seventeen years been actively engaged in the legal profession, living, as the duties of intellectual man of this fast age demand, beyond the reserve limit of natural nerve force, requiring more of the nerve centres at the base of the brain than they can possibly furnish, which always results in nervous prostration, dyspepsia, hot flashes, insomnia, constipation, and attendant evils."

Mr. LaBodie spared neither time nor money to obtain relief, went to Europe for special treatment, all to no purpose. His attention being directed to South American Nervine Tonic, he concluded to try it. Result—immediate relief from insomnia, and a perfect and permanent cure from all other disorders, with but five bottles of the Nervine.

For four generations the remarkable family of LaBodie have been prominently identified with the legal and professional life of Montreal. A long line of active, intellectual men, whose ambition to rise to prominence meant a constant drain upon the nerve forces, and a tremendous demand for brain power. Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, B.C.L., J.P., etc., has for seventeen years been actively engaged in the legal profession, living, as the duties of intellectual man of this fast age demand, beyond the reserve limit of natural nerve force, requiring more of the nerve centres at the base of the brain than they can possibly furnish, which always results in nervous prostration, dyspepsia, hot flashes, insomnia, constipation, and attendant evils.

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There is reason in all things: business reasons in business, truthful reasons in truth. Mr. LaBodie's statement herewith is the truthful reason why, if South American Nervine Tonic cured him, it will cure you. It is the nerve builder for brain workers. Brain and stomach cannot both work at the same time with healthful and happy issues. One must suffer. Intense intellectual activity produces indigestion because the brain is consuming all the nerve power. South American Nervine Tonic holds nature to a happy peace, and life and its duties swing to fruitful success.

For sale at PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

FINANCIAL AND NOVELTIES.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1792, and was called a "cent."

The number of women employed at the factories in South Staffordshire, England, has fallen since 1870 from 1,221 to 160.

The unemployed Canadian Pacific woman of Winnipeg have selected Lacombe, Alberta, as a suitable locality for their proposed farming colony.

The French chamber has adopted the credit of the government for the laying of a cable land, has fallen since 1870 from 1,221 to 160.

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A DOCTOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL

II.

THROUGH THE FLOOD.

Dr. MacLure did not lead a solemn procession from the sick bed to the dining-room, and give his opinion from the head of the bed as he walked. He was a doctor, and he was a doctor, because neither the Drum-tuchty house nor his manners were on that large scale. He was accustomed to deliver himself in the yard, and to conclude his directions with one foot in the stirrup; but when he left the room where the life of Annie Mitchell was ebbing slowly away, our doctor said not one word, and at the sight of his face her husband's heart was troubled.

He was a dull man, Tammas, who could not read the meaning of a sign, and labored under a perpetual disability of speech; but love was eyes to him that day, and a mouth.

"It's as bad as yir lookin', doctor," tell's the truth; will Annie no come through?" and Tammas looked MacLure straight in the face, who never flinched his duty or said smooth things.

"A' wud gie anything tae yir Annie has a chance, but a' daurna; a' doot yir gainie has loe her, Tammas."

MacLure was in the saddle, and as he gave his judgment, he laid his hand on Tammas's shoulder, and the rare caresses that pass between men.

"It's a sair business, and yir 'ill play the man and no vex Annie; she 'ill dae her best, 'all warrant."

"An' 'all dae mine," and Tammas gave MacLure's hand a grip that would have crushed the bones of a weakling. Drum-tuchty felt in such moments the brotherliness of this rough-looking man, and loved him.

Tammas hid his face in Jess's mane, who looked round with sorrow in her beautiful eyes, for she had seen many tragedies, and in this silent sympathy the stranger man drank his cup, drop by drop.

"A' wean prepared for this, for a' ye thoosid she wud live tae the latest," said she; "she's younger than me by ten years, an' never wud ill."

"We've been mairit twal year last Martinmas, but it's just like a year the day."

"Worthy o' her, the bonniest, snoddiest (nearest), kindest lass in the Glen."

"A' never cud mak out o' her ever lookit at me, 'a' heus her sae wud tae her hie her 'ill tae her oot hoo."

"She didna quit (sat up) tae me a' wean wroth o' her, no her, but she said, 'Yir ma an' gude man, an' ye cud be kinder tae me.'"

"An' a' wean mairit tae be kind, but a' see no many little trokes a' mairit dune for her tae me, an' time is by."

"Naebody kens hoo patient she wis we' me, and aye made the best o' a' an' never pit tae me shame afore the folk."

"An' we've had sae much o' her word, no ane in twal year."

"We were mair nor man and wife, we were weathier than the time."

"Oh, ma bonnie lass, what 'ill be the bairnies an' me dae without ye, Annie?"

The winter night was falling fast, the snow lay deep upon the ground, and the merciless north wind whistled through the trees as Tammas wrestled with his sorrow dyed, for tears were denied Drum-tuchty. Neither the doctor nor Jess showed hand or foot, but their hearts were with their fellow creature, and as length the doctor made a sign to Margaret Hooy who had come into the room of yir Tammas, and now stood by his side.

"Dinna mair tae the brakin' o' yir heart, Tammas," she said, "as if Annie an' ye had never loved. Neither ye nor I can pairt them that love; there's naethin' in a' the world sae strong as love. If Annie sees frae the night o' yir an' she 'ill come the nearer tae yir heart, an' ye 'ill never forget her noht nor day till yir meert in the land where there's nae pain."

"An' ye 'ill never forget her noht nor day till yir meert in the land where there's nae pain."

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"Thank ye kindly, Margaret; I dae gude words and true, an' ye hev the right tae say them; but a' cannae dae without yir words, an' ye 'ill never forget her noht nor day till yir meert in the land where there's nae pain."

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WEALTH IN THE OCEAN.

THE FABULOUS QUANTITIES OF GOLD IN SALT WATERS.

Views of an Expert Mineralogist—Extracted from "The Fabulous Quantities of Gold in Salt Waters."

Forty-four years ago Malaguti and Durand started the world by announcing that the ocean contained silver, but in such small proportions that it would hardly be profitable to attempt to gather.

The more important and far-reaching discovery has now been made that the waters of the vast oceans contain gold in solution in such quantities that the annual output could be more than trebled if science finds a way of extracting the precious metal.

It was first demonstrated that there were traces of gold in the ocean, held in solution, but never pure enough to be of any use.

It remained for later investigators, encouraged by the high prices for gold to determine the approximate quantity held in solution.

There is every reason to believe that in the future more gold will be extracted from the salt waters of the ocean than from the mines now worked in the richest part of the world's gold regions.

The vast size of the ocean makes the task practically insuperable, but the quantities of gold in the sea are yielding their thousands of tons, these will produce their millions.

Though the gold is found in small quantities, the aggregate yield would be enormous. Extracting the gold from the ocean will also be attended with less risk and exposure to danger, and the work will not be very much different from that required to obtain refined salt from the ocean.

Ramsay, has given considerable attention to the subject, and in speaking about it, he gave some interesting facts.

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS.

"It seems almost like reviving the dreams of the alchemists in predicting that gold will soon be produced abundantly by ocean mining," he said.

"Nevertheless, there is an abundant scientific data to warrant one in this speculation."

"The first thing to be done is to discover either silver or gold in sea water, but recent researches have directed more interest towards the subject by proving that the sea contains gold."

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Hood's Cured

After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Blanche Arnold, Bangorville, Maine.

C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Scrofula. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines were tried (I tried to do no more), and when I consulted to take Hood's Scrofula there were bunches on my neck no more that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the scrofula had gone, and before I had finished the second bottle the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ARNOLD, Bangorville, Maine.

N. B. If you desire to take Hood's Scrofula do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

restore the glow of health to pale and yellow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety.

When Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper at 50 cents a box or six boxes at \$2.50.

may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

You Think You Know John Chinaman. But

"Just when you think you have learned to know the Chinaman," says a missionary in China, "you suddenly find it necessary to modify half of what you have learned, and discard the other half."

The difficulty of knowing the Chinese in their own homes is well described in the Rev. Arthur Smith's book, Chinese Characteristics, brought out a couple of years ago. One of their characteristics that almost explains all the others is their belief in themselves.

Like the character in Richter's novel, if a Chinaman knew anything about the first meridian he would assume that it was his own. He believes in his province simply because he lives in it; but he has no interest even in China outside of his province.

"A man in China is part of a gigantic machine, a mere cog in one of many wheels. A Chinese family is like a hill of potatoes; one cannot get at any of them without a process by which all are brought to view."

LATER STRING ALWAYS OUT.

In China, private houses are surrounded by a wall, and have no windows looking on the street. Nevertheless, there is no domestic privacy in China. No one thinks of objecting to the entrance of strangers through the open door. To close the door would provoke the enquiry, "What is going on within, that they should have every one see and hear?"

And from that moment the social door that family would be sealed. The Occidental question to an intruder would be, "What business have you here?" The Oriental reply would be, "What business have you to keep me out?" If you would not cover this matter it, "If you would not have it known that you do it, do not do it."

THE MOTHER OF WEALTH.

Economy is one of the greatest virtues in China, though the Chinese do not reckon it so much a virtue as an ordinance of nature. Days and nights are never refused, and yet when they die they are eaten with gusto. Even poisoned animals are eaten with gusto, and the same ceremony is shown in the gathering of fuel. Not a weed is left in the fields. Boys beat up an animal, and then eat it, and then eat the bones, and then eat the marrow.

When a Chinaman presents a complimentary inscription to a friend, he pastes it on a silk backing, instead of gluing it on the paper. Several kinds of medicines were tried (I tried to do no more), and when I consulted to take Hood's Scrofula there were bunches on my neck no more that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the scrofula had gone, and before I had finished the second bottle the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ARNOLD, Bangorville, Maine.

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JAS. MILNE & SON.

Those of you who have feet that you want properly dressed, bring them to us.

Our stock of Ladies' and Men's Fine Shoes far surpass anything we ever had before.

Several cases of Men's Plover Boots, ranging from \$1.00, upwards, just to hand.

Ladies' Vests, 5c. each.

Men's Top Shirts, 25c. each.

Large stock of Parosols, prices low.

Sulphur, 5c. per lb.

Gillett's Lye, 2 cans for 25c.

All kinds of Garden Seed, perfectly fresh.

Bring us a basket of Eggs and see what you can buy with them. We pay the highest price for them.

JAS. MILNE & SON.

PARKER'S DRUG STORE

Dr. Parker has retired from the Drug Business in favor of his son, Chas. E. Parker, and thanks the people for their liberal patronage during the past thirty years.

In taking charge of the business known as Parker's Drug Store, I recognize that pure goods at right prices and honesty in all dealings, has been the motto, which has made our business a success.

By trying to please in every way all our customers, and dealing fairly and squarely with all, I hope to merit your patronage and trade as in the past.

You will find our stock complete, well kept and up to date.

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SUNDRIES, WALL PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

A meeting of the dairymen of Seymour was recently held for the purpose of establishing a creamery in or near Campbellford. An adjourned meeting to determine the matter will be held on Saturday next.

A sudden death occurred at West Lake shore, about four miles from Bloomfield on Monday evening. Mrs. Harry Rathbun was found by her husband on his coming in from his work on the farm, lying dead in the doorway. There was no apparent cause. The deceased was a young woman only two months married and was a niece of Capt. Hicks of the steamer Varuna. Her husband works the Captain's farm.

Little Boys' Dandy Suits.—Just in, for small boys. A little beauty of a suit, made of Scotch plaid, double breasted, sailor collar trimmed with black military braid. These are just what will make your little boy look like a little boy. The little jackets may be worn as a light overcoat, over a blouse, during the cool evenings. At the Oak Hall Belleville.

Weak Women and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mother and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion, Free.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. a B.

PARKER BROTHERS, BANKERS, STIRLING, ONTARIO.

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain. Money to loan on Mortgages at low interest. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

P. B. PARKER, R. PARKER, M.D.

NOTICE.—To the land owners of the area following: To Reginald Advertiser, Three Acres and 20 Cents, containing over three lines, 2c. per line. Matter set in larger than the above type, 3c. per line.

To the Trans-Atlantic, 10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—Train calls at this station as follows: GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail..... 6:20 a.m. Mixed..... 10:50 a.m. Mixed..... 6:55 p.m. Mail..... 2:30 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1895.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The sidewalks are in bad order in many places and need repairing.

Fall wheat in this section is looking well and prospects are favorable for a good crop.

The license commissioners met at Madoc on the 20th and granted the usual number of licenses.

For cheap and good Silverware, Bracelets, Rings, Watches, Pins and Brooches, try Mrs. WATTS.

Mr. Burton Ruppel left yesterday for Havick, Quebec, where he has been engaged to take charge of a cheese factory.

The maple sugar making season has this year been brief, and there has been a smaller flow of sap than for many seasons past.

Don't forget the Parlor Concert at Mrs. T. G. Clute's on Friday evening, April 26th. A good programme. Admission only 10 cents.

Thos. P. Brown, of Geo. Ritchie & Co., Belleville, was in town on business on Wednesday and made us a short call.

Oh my, where was the crowd going Tuesday night? Why, to WARD'S, of course for their new Spring Suit.

A paragon will be erected at an early date near the school house at King's Corners, Huntingdon. The building will cost \$2000.

Building operations have commenced, Mr. L. McKeljohn having two dwellings under way on lots just west of Mr. Jas. Potts' residence.

If you want your eye sight benefited try the Lenses of CHAS. E. PARKER, a fine new assortment of all kinds and sizes at Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

Mrs. Wm. J. Parker, and Mrs. J. E. Crane leave for Victoria, B.C., this afternoon, where they will reside in future. Their many friends here regret their departure.

A vexed question—What kind of a Hat shall I wear? Call at Ward's and you'll soon decide.

The class rooms and halls of our High School building have recently been calcimined and painted in a most thorough manner. Considering the work done, the expenses were moderate.

An exchange says the sale of certain United States papers has been prohibited at Havelock. It would be a good thing if they were prohibited from entering the Dominion.

Farmers state that the soil in many places is too dry to work up good for sowing, especially where it is heavy clay. Last fall was very dry, and there has not been much rain this spring thus far.

A number of friends met at the residence of Emanuel Maybee, in this village, on Monday evening last to celebrate the 84th anniversary of his birthday. Mr. Maybee was born on April 22, 1811. Mr. Maybee is still active, and we wish he may witness many returns of this anniversary occasion.

The ninth lecture in the High School series will be delivered in the High School to-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, by the Rev. J. M. Gray, on "Knowledge and Culture and their Relationship to Each Other." The public generally, patrons and parents are cordially invited to be present.

To those who were in last Saturday for Hats and could not get what we would ask you to call again and we will have extra help engaged, at FRED WARD'S, the Hatter.

Stirling Lodge No. 289, I.O.O.F., will attend divine service at the Methodist Church next Sabbath, the 28th of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The brethren are requested to meet at the Lodge room at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. R. Taylor, of Deseronto, a member of Stirling Lodge, will preach on the occasion.

The entertainment given by the Misses Webster in the Music Hall last Thursday evening was not as largely attended as it deserved. The program was an exceedingly good one, and well rendered, each taking their parts in excellent style. We believe an effort is being made to secure their appearance here again shortly, when they will no doubt have a full house.

ROOM DAY.—Friday May 8, is Arbor Day in the Public Schools. It is expected that the teachers will everywhere exert themselves in arranging the grounds about schools and that in this work school trustees will give all encouragement and assistance.

In another column will be found an account of the sad death from exposure of Miss Lily Stephenson, which took place near Brockville. Her father was at one time rector of St. John's Church in this village, and the deceased young lady was in Stirling visiting friends a year or so ago.

When you shut and rub your eyes to see, or look off from your work to rest them, or when you get a book open together or appear double, do not use your mother's or a friend's spec but consult at once our optician. Testing free. ANGUS, McFEE & CO., 272 Front St., Belleville.

A teacher in Montreal has been ordered by the courts to pay \$100 for injuries caused by opening a window near which a child was sitting and thus causing the little one a severe illness. The punishment was just and should serve as a warning to other teachers who do not show sufficient regard for the health of the pupils under their care.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Private and other loans at very low rates and liberal terms on real estate security. Money advanced for paying off old mortgages, building, improving property, etc. Those paying the old rates would do well to consult me at once. Call or address, F. M. BRICKMAN, Moira P.O.

The Woman's Globe, published on Thursday, the 15th, was a huge affair of 30 pages. Besides the news of the day it contained an immense amount of special matter written by prominent ladies, and was altogether an exceedingly well got up and interesting paper. The edition was very liberally patronized by advertisers. The day's issue was in the interest of the women's auxiliary of the West End M.C.A. and it was pleased to know that it was successful in raising a considerable sum to help them out of their financial difficulties. The women received a hearty support in this venture, which they most thankfully acknowledged in an editorial; and they acquitted themselves as veterans in the art of getting up a newspaper; all of which goes to show that this is a woman's age, and nothing is too hard or difficult for them to undertake.

The election of officers of the Epworth League took place in the lecture room of the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening last, and resulted as follows:—Pres., G. L. Thrasher; Sec., Miss Cora Wheeler; Treas., J. W. Donnan. The vice-presidents and their committees were appointed. A nominating committee was appointed to meet Thursday afternoon to nominate the vice-presidents. The topic, "What is God's Covenant with us?" was ably dealt with by Mr. Jas. Parker, who has just returned from Kingston. During the meeting the following address was read and presented to Mr. Scott, the retiring president, who made a suitable reply:—

To G. L. Scott, Esq., Pres. E. L. of C. E. Stirling.

We as members of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor of the Methodist Church, knowing that your services the past year have been so valuable to us that we have an opportunity of showing our appreciation of your untiring labors in endeavoring to promote an earnest, intelligent, practical and loyal spirit in the young people of our church, to aid them in constant growth in grace, and in the life of purity of life, and to bring them into closer sympathy with the young people of other churches in christian work.

The success was not due to the individual efforts of any one, but to the combined efforts of all aided by Divine Guidance. We are a group of harmonious which you promoted and fostered.

As God has blessed you in your good work of the past year, so may He bless you in the future, that when you look back on the past, it may be said to you, "Well done good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Signed on behalf of the League:

G. G. THIRASHER.

J. W. DONNAN.

A. E. CHURCH.

JAS. PARKER.

MRS. WATTS.

Stirling Cheese Board.

The first regular meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board was held on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended. Eleven factories boarded 335 boxes white and 120 boxes colored cheese. Buyers were present from Messrs. Warrington and J. K. McCargue & Co. Eight cents was bid for the sales by Messrs. Warrington. No sales were made. The next meeting will be held May 1st.

OBITUARY.

Will Martin departed this life at the residence of his mother, on Monday morning last, after a lingering illness from that fatal disease, consumption. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Wm. Martin, who was well known at one time as one of the foremost business men in Stirling. For some years he was in the dairy, he carried on the furniture business, and then sold out to Ralph & Reynolds—the business now being carried on by Mr. Jas. Ralph. About the time he sold the business, or soon after, his health began to fail, and he removed to Michigan for a time. As his health did not improve, he returned to Stirling, where he remained till death claimed him. For a long time he had been a member of the Methodist Church; and died in the full assurance of "an inheritance that is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Some years since he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Coney, of this village, who with one child is left to mourn their loss. His mother, at whose residence he died, and two sisters, also live here, and one brother, we believe, is in Michigan.

St. John's Church.

The adjourned vestry meeting in connection with St. John's Church, Stirling, was held in Rev. W. Herbert Smythe's room on April 23rd, 1895, pursuant to notice. Mr. Smythe in the chair.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

It was moved and seconded that the warden's abstract of accounts be received and referred to the auditors. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Jas. Bygott and A. Chard be auditors for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of this meeting be tendered the organist and choir for their faithful, devoted, and efficient services in the service of song during the past year, and that this resolution be handed to the organist. Carried unanimously.

The clergyman spoke very feelingly in reference to the choir, and more than once expressed his great regret at leaving the parish; and assured those present, in terms most convincing, that he would always have the fondest recollections of the parish of Stirling.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of this meeting be tendered the wardens and sidesmen for their services during the past year. Carried.

Moved and seconded that this meeting desires to record its full and unreserved confidence in the Rev. Mr. Smythe during his incumbency of the parish, and desires to express its profound regret at his departure. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded that the wardens communicate with the Bishop, expressing the unanimous wish of this meeting that he should appoint Rev. S. Daw to the parish of Stirling. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

The finances of the parish proved to be in a very satisfactory condition. The regret at the venerable pastor's leaving was deeply felt by all; and Mr. Smythe may rest assured that he has the warmest wishes of the entire congregation, who will ever be glad to welcome him to their homes at any time he returns to Stirling.

Death of G. D. Wiggins.

The news of the death of G. D. Wiggins of Springfield, which took place at Cardinia, on Wednesday morning, was received here yesterday. He had been ill for several months, and a few weeks ago had gone to visit his brother-in-law at Cardinia, in the hope that the change would be beneficial. But it was willed otherwise, and he died as above stated. His wife had gone to him about a week previous, and was with him at the time of his death. He retained consciousness to the last. His remains were brought home for interment, and arrived here yesterday evening, and were met at the station by a large number of villagers and friends from Rawdon and other places, and were taken to his late residence at Springfield Brook, from where the funeral will take place on Friday at one o'clock. The interment will take place at Mar-mora.

The late Mr. Wiggins was clerk of the township of Rawdon, an office which he had held for many years, and was well known throughout this section of country. He was highly esteemed for his many noble qualities, and was an active and honored member of the Methodist Church, and was an earnest worker in Sunday School and temperance work.

He died in the triumphs of faith, and has gone before to his heavenly land. His bereaved widow and family have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

The funeral will take place under the auspices of the Orange order, of which society he was a member.

Auction Sales.

Household Furniture, stoves, etc., the property of Mrs. W. J. Parker, will be sold, at her residence, Front St. West, at 1 o'clock, p.m., James Montgomery, Auctioneer.

Deputy Sheriff G. F. Hope has been appointed Sheriff of Hastings County.

Belleville council has made a grant of \$1000 to the hospital.

A large number of young men recently left the County to seek work in the United States.

Work on the new church for St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation, Belleville, is now well forward.

Mr. Philip H. Pettinall, a farmer living on the shore of Lake Ontario, near Wellington, was found in his barn Friday with a bullet in his head blown off.

Last week a party of sixty-six boys arrived at the Mar-mora Hotel, Belleville, from the old country. The Ontario says—They are from Manchester, and have been looking for work. They are a bright healthy looking lot of boys and are from 10 to 15 years of age. A number of the latter age have already received homes in this district. There is a great demand for boys of this age. Among the number is a little fellow named Joseph Clark who is only four years of age. He was brought out by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace for special adoption and has secured a good home.

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Mens' Knockabout Suits.—Selling at 85, 90, 85 and 88, the Oak Hall, Belleville, have some splendid suits for men's wear, made of all wool, of very fine trim and good fitting. These are something you can depend on. Then, if you want a "venerable" best suit, try one of our celebrated 810 suits. Come in and take a look around.

.. This Age Demands ..

That men shall go well dressed. Although our trade is daily increasing, we are prepared, by improved facilities, to fill all orders placed in our hands. We have a magnificent range of SPRING SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS in shades that will please the most fastidious.

Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is complete in all its branches. Our HATS are the latest, and in giving us a call you are assured of courteous treatment and prompt attention.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

E. F. PARKER'S.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY

BUY YOUR

BOOTS & SHOES

at BROWN & McCUTCHEON'S. A fine spring stock just to hand. Repairing done neatly. Eggs taken in exchange for Boots.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. G. D. Wiggins is lying very ill of pneumonia at his sister's in Cardinia, where he had gone a few weeks since to have a rest.

The burning of H. Phillip's house and barn was without doubt the work of an incendiary.

The Literary Society is not flourishing as usual—the secretaries, has withdrawn its support. The loss at this juncture is incalculable, as the society has adopted a resolution favoring free trade and direct taxation. It will cause a delay in carrying out the reform.

Your correspondent, "Extenate," seems to have a plurality of strings to his bow. He speaks of "our church," "our pastor," and "our hotel." I suppose it all right if he can play them all, and preserve a good average; but it looks very much like "good God," "good God," "not knowing which hands he will eventually fall into."

Mrs. Robert Haughton, a sister of Mr. G. D. Wiggins, and a former resident of this township, with three of her children were engaged in a burning building in Dakota a short time ago. Mr. Haughton and the other members of the family barely escaped with their lives. They had only removed to Dakota about a year ago.

Since writing the above, a telegram has just been received announcing Mr. Wiggins' death this (Wednesday) morning.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—An item appeared in the "Weekly Journal" of the 11th inst., the football match in Campbellford, on the 24th of May, signed by "The Eleven."

Now, I wish to say that the person writing the item had no authority to do so, but will here say on behalf of the club, that we intend to play the Stirling club on the above date, under conditions agreeable to both teams.

Yours truly, H. E. SMITH, Sec.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by R. Parker, Druggist.

About Boys' Pants.—The experience of the Oak Hall has been that boys need about three pairs of pants every year. Where do you get the old pants? Do you buy the cloth and make them? If so, don't be foolish any more. At the Oak Hall, Belleville, you can get them so cheap, and such a large variety. Try it once and you will try it twice.

STIRLING MARKET.

Butter—15c to 16c per lb. Eggs, fresh—3c to 3c. per doz. Farmers' Lard—10c to 12c per lb. Potatoes—45c to 50c per bag. Apples, green—20c to 25c per bag. Apples, red—20c to 25c per bag. Beans—75c to 80c per bush. Chickens—\$1.00 to \$1.25 per pair. Geese—60c to 70c per lb. Ducks—50c to 60c per lb. Hay—\$8.00 per ton. Timothy seed—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per bush. Oats—35c to 40c per bush. Peas—10c to 12c per bush. Rye—50c to 60c per bush. Buckwheat—40c to 45c per bush. Corn—40c to 45c per bush. Wheat—60c to 65c per bush.

BIRTHS.—In Stirling, on April 22nd, the wife of HARRY GRANT, a son.

MONTGOMERY—In Rawdon, on April 21st, the wife of TITUS MONTGOMERY, of a daughter.

Married.—In Stirling, on April 17th, at St. Paul's Church, Mar-mora, by Rev. C. H. Harris, ALEXANDER MARTIN, of Thurston, and EXTRA, daughter of GEO. LUTHER, of Rawdon.

Deaths.—In Stirling, on April 22nd, WILL MARTIN, aged 82 years.

WIGGINS—At the residence of Dr. Williams, Cardinia, on Wednesday, April 23, GEORGE D. WIGGINS, of Springfield.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS

(is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling, first door north of Parker's drug store.)

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year, if paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements: Charge PER INC. PER WEEK when inserted for 1 year, 6 mos. 3 mos. 1 mo. 10 10 10 10 Half cent, down to 10c. 10 10 Quarter cent, down to 5c. 10 10

Inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnerships, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge. Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without special instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.